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Wednesday
16th September, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Vol. iv contains no. 26-33)

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

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Wednesday, 16th September, 1953.

The House met a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DISPLACED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

*1311. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether special treatment in the form of continuance in posts or out of turn promotions has been given to the displaced Government servants in the Government of India Secretariat upon the recommendation of associations other than those recognised by Government; and

(b) whether it is permissible for a Government employee to seek help through bodies or persons as such?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Government have given some special treatment to displaced Government servants in the implementation of Central Secretariat Service and other Service Schemes. This has been done after taking into consideration all relevant circumstances including representations from recognised and unrecognised associations and groups of persons likely to be affected by these schemes. It cannot be said that such special treatment has been given on the recommendation of any particular association.

(b) All representations from Government servants in regard to their **service rights** or conditions are expected to be submitted through the proper channels, i.e., through the **Heads of the Offices** or Departments or, in the case of representations not concerning individual cases, the recognised service associations. The submission of representations by Government servants otherwise than through the proper channels is contrary to official propriety and subversive of good discipline and all Government servants are expected scrupulously to eschew it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, the reason why long-experienced ordinary Government employees have not been preferred and undue preference has been given to certain displaced employees who were appointed recently and some of them have been appointed in jobs over-riding the claims of others?

Shri Datar: I repudiate the insinuation contained in this. What is being done is that we are taking into account service, seniority and also the claims of displaced Government servants for certain special treatment.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, whether acceptance of the recommendations of some of the recognised and unrecognised associations regarding the displaced Government servants applies to other Government servants also?

Shri Datar: I do not follow what the hon. Member means by 'other Government servants'.

Shri Muniswamy: The recommendations made by these associations are accepted in the case of displaced persons only. I want to know whether such recommendations sent by recognised institutions in the case of other Government servants, who are not displaced Government servants, are accepted also.

Shri Datar: The rule applies to all Government servants and all representations received from recognised and unrecognised associations are given due weight.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact, Sir, that the Displaced Government Servants Association has submitted a list of grievances to the Government, which the Government has promised to consider?

Shri Datar: We do receive representations from a number of associations which deal with the grievances of displaced Government servants and we give them due consideration.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: How many individual petitions have been received from Government servants about the ignoring of their legitimate rights?

Shri Datar: We are receiving numerous representations every day.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: How many have you remedied?

Shri Datar: We have remedied a very large number of cases.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, if the hon. Minister is in possession of the number of displaced Government servants who have been given promotions in an extraordinary way and if so, would he like to give it here or place it on the table of the House?

Shri Datar: I have not got the information here.....

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Simply say "I require notice".

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Is it fair on the part of the hon. Minister, when he has got the information, to say that he requires notice.

Shri Datar: I stated that I have not got the information and my hon. friend did not understand me properly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was giving the same reply in another form.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: When he was giving some reply, he was being prompted from some other quarter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is quite young and let him not attribute any motive. It is the primary responsibility of the Minister of Home Affairs.

Loan to Bombay State

*1312. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether the Reserve Bank of India has made, for the year 1953-54, any provision for concessional finance for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops in Bombay State?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): Yes, Sir. A credit limit of Rs. 333 lakhs, to be availed of through the Bombay State Cooperative Bank under Sections 17(4)(a) and 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, has been fixed for the year 1953-54, for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops.

Shri Dabhi: May I know, Sir, what are the rates of interest charged, the conditions of the repayment of the money advanced and any security to be taken from farmers?

Shri M. C. Shah: The rate to be charged by the Reserve Bank will be 2 per cent. below the Bank rate, that is, 1½ per cent. The period, under Section 17(4)(a), within which it is repayable is 90 days and as regards security to be taken, section 17(4)(c) deals with exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or

deposit by the Bank. For agricultural operations, 15 months time limit is provided.

Shri Dabhi: Am I to understand that the rate quoted by the hon. Minister is the rate that will be charged from the agriculturist?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Reserve Bank will charge 1½ per cent. from the State Co-operative Banks.....

Shri Dabhi: What I want to know is the rate charged from the agriculturist.

Shri M. C. Shah: It is probably from 6¼ per cent. to 7 per cent.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, whether there are agricultural scheduled banks to finance agricultural operations?

Shri M. C. Shah: No, Sir.

Shri B. K. Das: Why is there such a big gulf between the two rates—6¼ per cent. and 1½ per cent.?

Shri M. C. Shah: It was explained to the House previously that the finance that is given by the Reserve Bank is a very small one and they have to take deposits from other sources and on those deposits they have to pay a high rate of interest and they have averaged the rate of interest for lending these amounts to the Co-operative Banks.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अभी हाल में बम्बई कारपोरेशन को भी ऋण दिया गया है ? यदि हां तो वह किस काम के लिए दिया गया है?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Bombay Corporation is not concerned. It is another matter. A loan has been given, but that is for other purposes.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): May I add to the information in regard to the rate of interest? This interest is charged to the Provincial Co-operative Banks and they have to add their expenses of management and so on, which will be about 1½ to 2 per cent. then it goes to the Central Bank and from them it goes to the Co-operative Societies and by the time it reaches the cultivator, these charges have been added. That is why it comes to 6¼ per cent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know why there is such a gulf between these two rates.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It can't be avoided unless the administration expenses of these Banks go down.

Shri Dabhi: May I know, Sir, if there is any limit to the advance made to the agriculturists?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Reserve Bank advances to the Co-operative Bank, then from the Central Co-operative Bank it goes to the District Co-operative Bank, which advances to the Provincial Co-operative Societies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether there is any upper limit to this advance.

Shri M. C. Shah: We fix the limit so far as the Central Co-operative Banks are concerned. Now it is for the Central Co-operative Banks to fix the limit so far as the District Co-operative Banks are concerned and so on.

Shri Heda: There is a general feeling that these loans are advanced only to big agriculturists. May I know whether advances of these loans are made to small agriculturists?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the Reserve Bank any control over individual loans?

Shri M. C. Shah: No, Sir.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

***1313. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the meeting of the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at the National Archives of India, New Delhi during the last week of August, 1953?

(b) What are the cartographical documents that are available at present at the National Archives of India?

(c) How far the publication programme regarding the Letters in Oriental Languages has progressed?

(d) What were the main subjects discussed at the meeting?

(e) Who represented the State of Madras?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maps and plans in the custody of National Archives of India.

(c) Two volumes of records in oriental languages—Bengali and Sanskrit—have been published so far.

(d) The main subjects discussed related to:—

(i) measures to be adopted for expediting the Publication Programme of the National Archives.

(ii) Survey of records in the possession of private families; and

(iii) Publication of lists of cartographic records in the National Archives of India and State Records Offices.

(e) Dr. B. S. Baliga, Curator, Madras Records Office.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know how these documents are arranged in the Archives—on a historical, lithographical or linguistic basis?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is very difficult for me to say how the entire thing has been arranged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is something like a Minister in charge of Health being asked about operations! What is it?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I suggest, Sir, that the hon. Member might be invited to the Archives?

Shri Muniswamy: While publishing documents may I know whether Government take into consideration the available documents in some of the important old libraries like Tanjore Palace and some other places?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir, all documents placed in our old libraries are in our view.

Automatic Temperature Control Unit

*1314. **Shri Telkikar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether "an automatic temperature control unit" designed by the National Physical Laboratory at New Delhi is a device which displays the temperature rise in mass concrete only or it automatically controls the temperature in mass concrete?

(b) What is its scientific or commercial importance?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The automatic temperature control unit is a scientific measuring and control instrument designed to record change in temperature under adiabatic conditions. It does not in any way regulate or check the rate of increase of temperature in mass concrete.

(b) The instrument will be a good addition to measuring instruments for a scientific control laboratory. Sir, I may be allowed to add that the expression "adiabatic conditions" means physical condition where loss or gain of temperature due to the surroundings is completely absent.

Shri Telkikar: May I know whether it has by itself enough capacity to work or whether it requires outside power?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is an automatic control unit. It is a scientific measuring instrument designed to measure the temperature rise inside mass concrete.

Shri Telkikar: May I know whether it can be used only in connec-

tion with big edifices or in connection with smaller concrete buildings too?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The object of this unit was to find out changes in temperature so far as big dams are concerned. It was specifically designed with a view to find out temperature conditions in big mass concrete in connection with the construction of Bhakra Nangal Dam.

DR. JAY B. NASH

*1316. **Shri Buchhikotaiah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Physical Education Professor Dr. Jay B. Nash, has arrived in India recently;

(b) what are the main functions of his visit; and

(c) in what way he is going to help our colleges and universities?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The main object of Dr. Nash's visit is to deliver lectures and to advise on research and improvement of physical education syllabuses.

Shri Buchhikotaiah: May I know who invited him—whether the Central Government or any private organisation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This invitation has been extended to Dr. Nash under the Fulbright programme of U.S.A.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know if physical education in our country is based on the American model?

An Hon. Member: Russian!

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What is the exact arrangement under the Fulbright scheme by which professors and students are invited or sent out?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is an agreement between the Government of India and the Fulbright authorities under which exchanges are made of professors and scholars—they come here to help us or we send our people to go to America and learn things there.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether there was any recommendation made by any Commission or Committee that went into the question of physical education to the effect that we are in need of an expert from America?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir, it was felt from the enquiries made by the State Governments and also by experts that such a knowledgeable person was perhaps needed here to advise us.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Under the Fulbright scheme has any expert on Indian games been invited to go to the United States of America?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of it, Sir.

Shri Nanadas: What are the institutions of physical education that this professor, Dr. Nash, has visited? And may I know whether he has visited the Institute of Physical Education at Vijayawada?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, he has just now arrived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All Institutions will invite him.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: He has arrived just now and is at present lecturing in the Delhi University.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know if any Indian professor has gone out to America under this scheme?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I have just now said 'No'.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

*1317. **Shri Telkikar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the significance and the special features of each one of the following National Monuments taken under the direct control of the Archaeological Department, Government of India,

from the Hyderabad Government:

(i) ancient mound, Paethan, District Aurangabad,

(ii) ancient mound, Kondapur, District Medak,

(iii) ancient mound, Kopbal, District Raichur,

(iv) ancient mound, Maski, District Raichur,

(v) prehistoric site, Evathalli, District Gulburga,

(vi) prehistoric site, Ranjankallur, District Gulburga,

(vii) prehistoric site, Bunkal, District Raichur, and

(viii) prehistoric site, Janampet, District Warangal?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 34].

Shri Telkikar: Is there any possibility of finding any *mandir* or *stupa* just as we found at Sanchi in Bhopal State?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This ought not to have been admitted as a starred question.

DELHI POLYTECHNIC

*1318. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that important changes in the syllabus of the Delhi Polytechnic were made in the month of January 1953 and examinations held in March 1953;

(b) how many students appeared in such examinations who had taken up subjects in which changes had been made;

(c) how many of them passed; and

(d) why such important changes were made in the curriculum and syllabus towards the end of the school session?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Certain changes were made in January 1953 in the syllabus for Degree courses in Engineering, Textile Technology, Chemical Engineering and Architecture. The annual examinations for these courses were, therefore, postponed to June 1953.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the desired information is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The Delhi University Act came into effect in May 1952, and the Faculty of Technology, which, under that Act, had to draw up the syllabii and curricula for these courses could not be set up by the University before September 1952.

STATEMENT

Name of course	Number of students			
	Appeared	Passed	Passed in compartment	Failed
(1) Bachelor of Engineering.	59	45	11	3
(2) Bachelor of Chemical Engineering.	30	14	11	5
(3) Bachelor of Architecture.	30	20	7	3
(4) Bachelor of Textiles Technology.	32	6	7	19

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि जो विद्यार्थी इस सिलेबस के आखिर में बनाने की वजह से फ़ेल हो गए थे, उन को अब आगे के दरज में बढ़ाया जा रहा है और उन का नवम्बर में इम्तिहान होगा ? अगर होगा तो क्या यह सब सबजैक्ट्स में होगा या उन विषयों में होगा जिन में वह फेल हो गये थे ?

منسٹر آف اوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائینٹیفک ریسرچ

(مولانا آزاد) : یہ تو میں ابھی نہیں کہہ سکتا - لیکن ایک سپلیمنٹری امتحان نومبر میں ضرور ہوگا - اس کو یونیورسٹی نے منظور کر لیا ہے -

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad)**: I cannot say that just yet, but there will of course be a supplementary examination in November. This has been conceded by the University.]

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अभी तक पोलीटैकनिक में दूसरे साल का सिलैबस तैयार नहीं हुआ है और उस में भी तबदीली हुई है ?

مولانا آزاد : نہیں تبدیلی نہیں ہوئی ہے - تبدیلی صرف انہیں تین سبجکٹ میں ہوئی ہے جن کے بارے میں آنریبل ممبر نے سوال کیا -

[**Maulana Azad**: No, there has been no change. There has been a change only in the three subjects to which the question relates.]

BLOOD PLASMA

*1319. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of surplus 8,000 bottles of dried blood plasma ordered by the Union Defence Ministry for use by civilian population has been distributed to States;

(b) if so, which States have received and the number of bottles given to each; and

(c) how these bottles are being used?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the quantities allocated to the various States. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 35.]

Instructions have been issued for their despatch accordingly on a priority basis.

(c) This is a matter for the State Governments concerned. Ordinarily they are used in treatment of cases of shock, burns and also in major operations.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बल्ड प्लासमा की एक बोतल का क्या दाम होता है और जो स्टेट्स को अब तक दिया है उसका कितना मूल्य है ?

Sardar Majithia: The total cost works out to—apart from the Rs. 5/8 which the individual who donates the blood gets—Rs. 20 a bottle, making a total of over Rs. 25/8. The State Governments are being given this blood plasma free of cost. Incidentally I would like to mention that the value of the blood plasma which is being distributed comes to over Rs. 2 lakhs.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसा बयान में दिया हुआ है कि राज्यों की ओर से जो मांग की गयी है, वह २०१३४ की है और जो गवर्नमेंट ने उनको देना तय किया है वह ७९९५ बोतलें हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: कितने सवाल आप एक में एक मिलाते जा रहे हैं ? How many questions are being rolled into one?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi. I am referring to the figures in the statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can I allow all the questions to be put simultaneously?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know whether the Government will be able to meet the entire demand of the States. That is the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has put his question tersely now. Why did he not do so before?

Sardar Majithia: It is not possible to meet the entire demand because the surplus we had was only 8000 bottles, and as per statement, we have distributed 7995 bottles which leaves with us only 5 bottles.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि कितनी क़ीमत का बल्ड प्लासमा हर प्रान्तों को भेजा गया तथा कितनों को और भेजा जाने वाला है ?

Sardar Majithia: As regards the first part of the question, the statement deals with it. About the second part, we have already despatched the full amounts to Punjab, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Vindhya Pradesh and Tripura. I expect that by day after tomorrow, the rest of the despatches will be completed.

Dr. M. M. Das: From the question it appears that 8000 bottles were ordered for the civilian population. I beg to know why these medicines required for the civilian population were ordered by the Defence department?

Sardar Majithia: That is not the point, Sir. This blood plasma was surplus to our requirements and so we have released it for civilian consumption.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the country from which this plasma was imported?

Sardar Majithia: It is difficult to tell at the moment, because this plasma was left over quite some time ago, and I am not in a position to tell the House from which country it was imported.

Shri Punnoose: Has the Defence Ministry any plan to manufacture this in India?

Sardar Majithia: We are producing blood plasma in this country now for all our defence requirements.

SECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION'S REPORT

***1321. Shri A. M. Thomas:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Central Government propose to take to implement the recommendations of the recent report of the Secondary Education Commission;

(b) whether any immediate steps are contemplated; and

(c) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The Report of the Secondary Education Commission will in the first instance be placed before the Central Advisory Board of Education at their next meeting to be held at New Delhi in November, 1953, for their consideration. The views expressed by the Board will then be considered by the Government of India and action will be taken on such recommendations of the Board as are finally accepted.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether a conference on the lines of the conference held to consider the University Commission Report is contemplated to consider the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This suggestion will be considered.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some steps are contemplated by the Government as part of the Five-Year Plan to relieve educated unemployment by the appointment of teachers, etc., by the Centre giving aid. May I enquire whether it is the intention of the Government to co-ordinate this deviation in the Plan with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The recent scheme which had been announced with regard to solving the problem of unemployment through the appointment of teachers has not so much relation with the report of the Secondary Education Commission which is before the Government.

Shri A. M. Thomas: One of the recommendations, for instance, of the Secondary Education Commission is to set up co-ordination committees both at ministerial and lower levels in the States and the Centre for the administration of secondary education, and set up a Board for teachers' training. Does the Centre propose to take any initiative in the matter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I shall read the report. Just now I take that information from the hon. Member.

Shri Punnoose: Has Government given any advice to the State Governments not to make any changes in the secondary education system before these recommendations are examined and finalised by the Central Government?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Yes.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Is it proposed to circulate copies of the report of the Secondary Education Commission to the Members of this House?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a priced publication Hon. Members are invited to purchase copies.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know what connection there is between the report of the Secondary Education Commission and the eight educationists, Indian as well as foreign, who are going to be sent out abroad to study the Secondary school education system?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there a proposal to send 8 educationists? The hon. Member is assuming that there is a proposal to send 8 educationists to study the educational system abroad. What is the connection between their being sent and this report? Is it based upon any recommendation?

مولانا آزاد : ان دونوں میں کوئی کنیکشن نہیں ہے - دونوں بالکل الگ الگ چیزیں ہیں - کمیشن اس لئے بٹھایا گیا تھا کہ سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن سسٹم کے بارے میں تحقیقات کرے - چنانچہ اسکی رپورٹ آگئی ہے - یہ آٹھ آدمیوں والا بورڈ اس بارے میں کچھ نہیں کریگا - یہ سیکنڈری اسکولوں کے ٹیچروں کو تعلیم کے نئے تجربوں پر لکچرز دیگا -

[**Maulana Azad:** There is no connection between the two. The two are quite separate. The Commission was appointed to enquire into the system of secondary education, Its report has been received. This board consisting of eight members will do nothing about it. They would deliver lectures on new experiments in education for the benefit of secondary school teachers.]

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know what action Government is going to take when there is such a great duplication of reports on the secondary education system: there is the Acharya Narendra Deva report, there is the Bombay report,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not give a list.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: How is the Government going to co-ordinate all these reports?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are considering all these things.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Education is not a central subject. The States are perfectly at liberty to appoint their own commitees to go into their own

problems. We are only helping them by appointing this Commission. As soon as we reach certain decisions, we shall communicate our decisions as recommendations.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I do not want to ask any question. I only want to make a suggestion.

Some Hon. Members: No suggestion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member is not making any suggestion for action.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is only to the Chair: not to the Minister. I would like to suggest that the main question. as it is printed on paper, may be answered by the Deputy Minister. But, since Members are taking so much interest, the supplementaries may be answered by the Minister.

مولانا آزاد : بلا ضرورت میں بار بار کیوں اٹھوں - جہاں ضرورت ہوتی ہے وہاں جواب دے دیتا ہوں -

[**Maulana Azad:** Why should I get up again and again unnecessarily? I give a reply whenever necessary.]

श्री गिडवानी : एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर और बढ़ा दीजिये ।

Shri C. Bhatt: May I know whether the State Governments have sent their recommendations keeping in view the report of the Secondary Education Commission, for meeting the unemployment problem, in view of the recommendations made by the Planning Commission?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am afraid Government cannot commit themselves just now about anything which has been published in the report. I will advise the hon. Member to wait for a little time.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether in the eight people that are going to be sent abroad for studying the secondary education systems you have included any women?

Maulana Azad: Yes.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: What will be the main functions of this new committee which has been set up not only to go abroad, but also round the different provinces and States in this country in connection with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission? There is a little confusion in our mind. We would like the matter to be clarified.

مولانا آزاد : دونوں میں کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے - یہ وہی آٹھ میمبروں والی پارٹی ہے - اس میں چار باہر کے ایکسپرٹ ہیں اور چار ہندوستان کے - انکا کام یہ ہوگا کہ یہ اسکولوں کے استادوں اور ہیڈ ماسٹروں کو تعلیم کے نئے تجربوں اور نئے طریقوں پر لکچر دیں - انکا کوئی تعلق سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کی تحقیقات سے نہیں ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** There is no connection between the two. It is the same party consisting of eight members. It includes four experts from abroad and four from India. They will be lecturing to teachers and headmasters of schools on new experiments in and new methods of education. They have nothing to do with the inquiry about secondary education.]

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: May I take it, Sir, that the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission will be implemented without waiting for any suggestion by this new Committee?

Maulana Azad: Certainly, yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of waiting.

श्री धुलेकर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात पर क्यों नहीं गौर किया कि जो रिपोर्ट पहले आये उस पर पहले गौर किया जाय और उस के बाद इस एक्स्पर्ट कमेटी की गवर्नमेंट अपनी जो बातें हैं उनको बतला कर फिर भेजे ।

مولانا آزاد : دونوں میں کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے - کمیشن اس لئے بٹھایا گیا تھا کہ سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کے پورے فیلڈ کا سروے کرے اور بتلائے کہ اس میں کوئی تبدیلی ہونی چاہیئے یا نہیں - اور اگر ہونی چاہیئے تو وہ کیا کیا تبدیلیاں ہیں - یہ آٹھ ممبروں والی جو پارٹی ہے یہ صرف تعلیم کے مسئلہ پر ٹیچروں کو لکچر دیگی - جیسا کہ میں دوبار ہاؤس کو توجہ دلاچکا ہوں اس پارٹی کا کوئی تعلق سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کی تحقیقات سے نہیں ہے -

[**Maulana Azad**: There is no connection between the two. The Commission was appointed to survey the entire field of secondary education and to state whether or not it is in need of being changed in any way and if so, what the changes should be. This eight-member party would only be lecturing to the teachers on the system of education. As I have drawn the attention of the House to this fact twice already, this party has nothing to do with the enquiry into secondary education.]

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some of the recommendations of this Commission are intimately connected with University education. May I enquire whether the Government intend to take these recommendations also into consideration in drafting the University Bill?

مولانا آزاد : ہاں گورنمنٹ اس پر بھی غور کرے گی -

[**Maulana Azad**: Yes, the Government will also take that into consideration.]

HYDERABAD MONEY IN ENGLAND BANKS

*1323. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi**: Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 2344 asked on 30th July, 1952 and state:

(a) whether legal advisers have since examined the case relating to the sum of £1,007,940/- in the Westminster Bank, which was illegally transferred by Shri Moin Nawaz Jung to the credit of the Pakistan High Commissioner; and

(b) if not, why this unusual delay has been caused in giving advice?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). The opinion of Counsel engaged in the case has been received and is under consideration.

Shri Vittal Rao: May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that a portion of this amount has already been drawn and utilised by the former Ministers of Hyderabad Government who left Hyderabad on the eve of the Police Action?

Dr. Katju: I want notice of that question. So far as I know the two amounts are in the two Banks, Barclays Bank and Westminster Bank.

Shri Nanadas: May I know, Sir, what precautionary measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to stop this kind of illegal transfer of money?

Dr. Katju: This question relates to two specific items. I do not know whether my hon. friend is thinking of a third or a fourth item. I do not know of those third or fourth items.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the Government has taken any

action against the assets of the Pakistan High Commissioner which are in India? It is reported he has some assets in India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the Pakistan High Commissioner belong to Hyderabad?

Shri K. K. Basu: It came out in the press that he has enough assets in India. So, it might be possible to recover.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend is a very experienced Solicitor himself, and therefore I shall take note of this suggestion and get it examined. It sounds a little startling. That is all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Heda.

Shri Punnoose *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Mr. Heda—persons who come from Hyderabad.

Shri Heda: May I know, Sir, whether the Central Government has given any credit to the Hyderabad Government against this huge amount of about Rs. 7½ crores?

Dr. Katju: The Central Government has issued credits, but I do not know anything about issuing credits against particular items. You better address your question to the Finance Minister.

Shri T. N. Singh: What is the position of this account in those British Banks? Are they kept frozen, or is the Pakistan High Commissioner able to operate on this account?

Dr. Katju: The suits have been filed, and I imagine that the Banks, independently of the suits, will not part with a single penny without the sanction of the Court. They will be responsible for it.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Has any injunction been issued by the Court against the Bank concerned? As a great and eminent lawyer the hon. Minister will probably appreciate that without an injunction the Banks take no responsibility for it.

Dr. Katju: The hon. Member knows it as well as I that when a suit is filed, the relevant date is the date of the institution or the filing of the suit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We need not go into question of law. The simple question is whether any injunction order has been issued to the Bank.

Dr. Katju: I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not aware?

Dr. Katju: That is what I said, Sir.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have our Solicitors intimated to us as to how long the proceedings of the suit will take?

Dr. Katju: The suits are pending, and they were delayed because some warrants were not served and there were some legal difficulties. Counsel's opinion has now been obtained. Some instructions have been sent in one suit, and the matter regarding the other suit is under consideration here.

Seth Govind Das *rose* —

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions.

UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

*1324. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have endorsed a programme of the United States Educational Foundation to offer advanced courses to trained teachers and headmasters of Indian Schools;

(b) whether some educationists and teachers of U.S.A. have arrived in India under the auspices of that Educational Foundation to offer training in those courses; and

(c) where those courses will be held and what would be their duration?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) (1) Patna Training College, Patna for the Eastern India region.

(2) Prantiya Shiksan Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur for the Central and Northern India region.

(3) Teachers' Training College, Baroda for the Western and Northern India region.

(4) Teachers' College, Mysore, for the Southern India region.

The duration of the Course at each Centre is programmed for eight weeks.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, the obligations which the Government of India or the State Governments will have to undertake for running this scheme?

ملسٹر آف ایجوکیشن ایلڈ

نیچرل ریسورسز ایلڈ سائینٹیفیک

ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد) : ہندوستان میں یو - ایس - کا ایک ایجوکیشنل فاونڈیشن ہے - یہ تجویز اس کی طرف سے آئی تھی - جب اسکیمیں گورنمنٹوں کو لکھا گیا تو انہوں نے اسے پسند کیا - اس کے لئے خرچ کا بوجھ ہم پر نہیں پڑے گا سوائے اس تھوڑے سے خرچ کے جو وہاں رہنے میں پیش آئے -

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):** There is an educational foundation of the U.S. in India. This plan originated with them. When the idea was communicated to the State Governments they liked it. The burden of expenditure involved in working it will not fall on our shoulders, barring the minor expenses that may be incidental to their stay over there.]

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : किन किन विषयों की शिक्षा इन केन्द्रों में शिक्षकों को दी जायेगी ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यह सेकेन्डरी एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में है । जो आज कल आधुनिक ज्ञान दुनिया भर में प्राप्त हुआ है उस का अनुभव प्राप्त कराने के लिये बाहर से लोग आ रहे हैं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक पाठ्य-क्रम का सम्बन्ध है क्या उस को तय कर दिया गया है या तय किया जाने वाला है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जहां तक मैं समझता हूं उस का पाठ्य-क्रम तय हो गया है । जो आ रहे हैं उन्होंने उस के बारे में अपना निश्चय कर लिया है ।

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, whether Government has any idea of stopping the infiltration of foreigners into the country and of encouraging indigenous talent?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not think this question is very relevant in so far as our attempts to get people from outside who can teach us something or from whom we can learn something are concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, Sir, what is the special object of getting them? Are they going to teach us any particularly new subject on which research is being carried on? Otherwise, what is the object?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As I said, the idea is to bring our teachers and school administrators in touch with the latest advancement in secondary education.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the syllabus is finalised by our authorities or is left entirely to the Foundation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Naturally, the Foundation people have their say.

مولانا آزاد : یہ ایک ملی جلی پارٹی ہے - جس میں کچھ ممبر باہر کے ہیں اور ہندستانی ہیں -

[**Maulana Azad:** This is a mixed party, some of whose members are foreigners and some Indians.]

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इन केन्द्रों को चलाने में भारत सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण रहेगा या नहीं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी हां, भारत सरकार के सलाह मश्विरे से चार केन्द्र बनाये गये हैं । पटना का केन्द्र तो परसों से चालू हो गया है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उस पर किस का नियंत्रण रहेगा, राज्य सरकार का या केन्द्रीय सरकार का या किसी का बिल्कुल नहीं है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : प्रान्तीय सरकार ने ही उसका संगठन किया है । उन्हीं के सलाह मश्विरे से उसे कायम किया गया है और गालिबन उन्हीं का उस पर अधिकार भी है । लेकिन इस समय वहां पर जो अधिकारी काम करते हैं उन का भी तो नियंत्रण रहता है । दोनों के सलाह मश्विरे से और सरकार के नियंत्रण से वहां का प्रबन्ध होगा ।

Shri Punnoose: Can I know the common features in our educational system and that of the U.S.A., and also other conditions existing in India and the U.S.A. which would facilitate and make this course beneficial to us?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can that be answered?

Shri Punnoose: What is the fun of inviting these experts here when our system is quite different, and our conditions are quite different?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who is to decide about this matter? I am in difficulty here. Shall we go into the whole length of the syllabus? So long as the Government is in office, you must leave something to them. So, we need not go into details as to what is the exact position, what is the difference and so on. Generally if there is no discretion at all allowed to the Government, I think the Government may go out of office.

Shri Punnoose: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not worried. A general kind of discourse on education, what is the difference between this syllabus and that syllabus, why a person is brought in and so on—I do not think these will arise on a question of this nature.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is not a question of money alone. It is also a question of policy We are entitled to know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow policy matters. Hon. Members will read and re-read the Rules. I cannot allow discussion on policy matters to be taken up in the Question-hour on a question.

Shri Joachim Alva *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed so many questions. The hon. Member is a little late.

Shri Joachim Alva: I got up thrice, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Joachim Alva: Before Government accepted this invitation, did Government realise that by sending our teachers or our Headmasters they would be liable for being indoctrinated with the American system of education, especially the campus life with its attendant evils?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Under this scheme, we have not sent anyone abroad, instead experts are coming from abroad.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will read the question.

REORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

*1325. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan for the extension and re-organisation of the Economic and Research Sections of the Ministry has been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the main outlines of the plan; and

(c) when the plan is going to be implemented?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). An economic section is being set up in the Ministry for analysing current trends and undertaking research in the various problems that come up from time to time. The Economic Adviser, who will be the head of this Section, has already been appointed. Arrangements for equipping this section with the necessary staff are proceeding.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know, Sir, what will be the additional expenditure, if any, due to this expansion and reorganisation programme?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sir, it is not possible to answer this question at this stage because the question of sanction for the staff required is at present under the consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In regard to the staff to be entertained by the Finance Ministry, the scrutinising Ministry, by convention, is the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the present incumbent of this post of Economic Adviser will continue as the Economic Adviser of the Planning Commission?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is the arrangement, Sir. Except that he is not called the Economic Adviser of the Planning Commission, he is the chief of the Economic Division of the Planning Commission.

Shri T. N. Singh: What is the position of the economic research organisation attached to the Cabinet *vis-a-vis* this organisation which is being set up in the Finance Ministry?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That will be absorbed in this new unit, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that there is great confusion about statistics, does the Statistical Institute or whatever organisation set up, have any co-ordination with the Economic Section under the Ministry?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sir, co-ordination of statistics is carried out in the Central Statistical Organisation which is a separate central organisation. There will always be liaison between the Economic Section and the Statistical Organisation.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the Economic Sections of other Ministries such as Food, and Commerce and Industry will also be absorbed in this organisation?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The Economic Adviser hitherto has been under the Commerce and Industry Ministry, although the post had not been filled for some time. That section is going to be amalgamated with the new section. So far as other Ministries are concerned, they have a certain amount of specialised economic advice and that is provided for by their own staff.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could we know the name of the officer who heads this Section and also his present pay?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: His name is Shri J. J. Anjaria. As regards his pay, I cannot give the exact figure.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, whether the existing organisation was found insufficient to cope with the situation?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Well, as I said, there was no centralised organisation. There was an organisation, in name, under the Commerce and Industry Ministry, but it had been moribund for sometime. Then the Planning Commission had its own organisation. But, curiously enough, the Ministry

for Economic Affairs, which of all Ministries needs economic advice most, had no Economic Adviser's Section.

EXCISE DUTY ON SALT

*1326. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India undertook to refund the Excise duty on salt that had been realised from stockists and traders (nominees) who had paid that duty before April, 1947;

(b) what was the number and amount claimed as refund;

(c) whether that refund has been paid to the claimants;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any claims have been taken to courts or any notices under Section 80 C.P.C. have been served on Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; consequent on the abolition of Salt duty, Government issued a notification on 28th February, 1947 announcing its decision to refund the duty already paid on stocks remaining unsold on 1st April, 1947 or in transit on that day.

(b) to (d). Local Central Excise officers were authorised to deal with these refund applications and the required information which is being collected from them will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible. However, I may add for the information of the House, that while claims arising in India have been mostly disposed of, it has not been possible to settle all the claims from persons who held stocks of salt in Pakistan but who subsequently migrated to India. The latter claims are the liability of the Government of Pakistan and the matter is under negotiation with that Government as already stated in Parliament in answer to Starred Question No. 4003 on 9th May, 1951.

(e) The available information shows that notices under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code were received by the Government of India in respect of 55 claims out of which suits were actually filed in 25 cases.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Could I know what happened to those cases which went up to courts for decision?

Shri M. C. Shah: Twenty-five cases were filed. You want to know the result?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have any of these cases been decided?

Shri M. C. Shah: Eight cases have been decided out of these and the decision went against the Government of India. Then there was an appeal to the Punjab High Court and in one case the Punjab High Court has decided in favour of the Government of India, *i.e.*, upholding the point of view of the Government of India that the liability is the liability of the Government of Pakistan.

Sardar Hukam Singh: From the statement that has been laid on the Table, I find that 2 cases out of these 400 have been settled voluntarily by the Government. May I know whether there were any discriminating features in those two cases so that they could be decided easily whereas the others could not be?

Shri M. C. Shah: Two cases were decided on the advice of the Law Ministry and two other cases were also settled with the advice of the Law Ministry. So in all four cases were settled with the advice of the Law Ministry.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I wanted to know whether there were any discriminating features in those 4 cases which were decided on the advice of the legal adviser, that distinguished them from the other bulk of cases which could not be settled.

Shri M. C. Shah: Sir, in one case, the money was paid in Calcutta and it was held that as the money was paid in Calcutta, that was a liability of the Government of India. In another

case it was stated that there was a contractual liability and, therefore, it was settled. Then in two other cases the claims were paid to the parties *ad hoc* under advice given by the Ministry of Law. There was no discrimination.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Was it not a part of the agreement on partition that as this was a central responsibility, these claims would first be paid by the Central Government and then they would be adjusted with the Pakistan Government?

Shri M. C. Shah: No, Sir. That was not so. Under article 9 of the Indian Independence Rights of Property and Liabilities Order, 1947, it was the liability of the Pakistan Government.

INCOME-TAX

*1327. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to the Income Tax Investigation Commission in which Income Tax has been assessed on the basis of settlement under Section 7(2) of the Income Tax Investigation Act:

(b) the amount originally declared when they offered to make a declaration of their concealed incomes:

(c) the actual amount on which the Income Tax was finally assessed:

(d) whether any penalty was imposed in cases where there was substantial difference between the income declared and the income assessed; and

(e) whether it is a fact that in some cases as many as 20 instalments running over 10 or more years have been allowed for payment of Tax?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Presumably the intended section is 8A(2) and not 7(2). The number of cases disposed of upto 31st August 1953 is 716.

(b) This information is not readily available and its collection will involve such time and labour as is not likely to be commensurate with the results aimed at.

(c) The amount is Rs. 36,42,64,504.

(d) Yes. Penalties were imposed.

(e) The reply is in the negative.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the penalty imposed was in the form of financial burdens or whether any prosecutions were also launched?

Shri M. C. Shah: Financial penalties were imposed, such as fines and no prosecutions were launched.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Could I know the total amount of penalty recovered?

Shri M. C. Shah: It is a very difficult question to answer, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has given the answer to subclause (d).

Shri M. C. Shah: Rs. 47 lakhs and odd, Sir. I have given the answer to (e) that the reply is in the negative. He wants to know the amount of the penalties. It is Rs. 47 lakhs and odd.

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Minister stated with reference to (b) that it is difficult to give the reply. May I know what was the difficulty in collecting this figure when the number of persons who have declared their incomes is known and there are only 716 cases about which information is asked?

Shri M. C. Shah: They can be collected; but as I said, the labour involved is not commensurate with the results aimed at. To give the reply about 716 cases would be a very big table. If the hon. Members want to have it, it will be laid on the Table.

Shri T. N. Singh: There is a certain amount of unnecessary secrecy being observed about the proceedings of the Investigation Commission. In the interests of the public as well as in the interests of everybody concerned, there should be a certain amount of openness in the matter and all such information should be laid on the Table of the House. I appeal to you, Sir.

Shri M. C. Shah: I am sorry, Sir, but there is no secrecy observed. Under the powers that are given under the Act, all the information can be given and there is no effort on the part of the Government to hold back this information. What I say is that the amount of labour involved will not be commensurate with the results. That is the only thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a special Investigation Commission with respect to persons of very large incomes who have evaded mostly. 1200 and odd cases have been referred to the Commission. In those cases there must be a register showing what amount was declared and what amount was collected. The Chair does not interfere in those cases in which the Ministers say that it is not in public interests proper to disclose and so on and so forth. But, with regard to other matters when an Investigation Commission was appointed, these figures must be given to the House. There is no good saying that it is not commensurate and so on.

Shri M. C. Shah: I have already stated that we are prepared to lay it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why was it not done? It is not a short notice question. The Investigation Commission is only in Delhi. This matter could have been ascertained and the information given.

Shri M. C. Shah: There were 716 cases, Sir.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): There is no question of secrecy, Sir. The fact is that we receive the final report of the Investigation Commission. In that it is not always disclosed what the original declaration has been. What we are concerned with is their final advice. That we have got and we have tabled it and we proceed to collect the income-tax. Now, if we have to collect the original declarations which form part of the proceedings of the Investigation Commission, we shall have to collect it. But, taking into account the time....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will find the juxta-position of this clause. The hon. Member wants to know for how much the declaration was made, and what ultimately was settled and if there is any gulf of difference and what was the penalty imposed, whether it is commensurate with the amount of concealed income and so on and so forth. With a view to give them an idea as to whether there is any slackness on the part of the Investigation Commission or of the Government about this matter all this information should be given. The hon. Minister must anticipate all possible questions and even supplementaries and give a full answer as far as possible instead of saying that in ten days it is not possible and so on.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This can only be done in the aggregate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all that is wanted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Therefore it means the collection and compilation of all the data to be gathered from the original records of the Income-tax Investigation Commission. I do not think any section like section 54 comes in the way of our giving the total figures. If the hon. Members do want to draw an inference in regard to the competence with which the Income-tax Investigation Commission is doing its work, we can certainly give the total figures declared.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know the total figures assessed and the total penalties imposed.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The total penalty we have already given, Sir; it is Rs. 47 lakhs and odd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is available with the hon. Minister he will pass it on to the hon. Member.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Sir, there must be a similar register with the Investigation Commission, and the 700 and odd amounts may be added up in the course of a few minutes only.

Sardar Hukam Singh: One more supplementary question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had sufficient questions.

CLAIMS AGAINST RAILWAYS

*1328. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to starred question Nos. 446 and 477 answered on the 13th August, 1953 and state:

(a) whether all or only a few consignees of 36 wagons admitted to have been unloaded at Modinagar, laid their claims to the Railway Administration; and

(b) what was the value of the claims laid?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Sir, the Home Ministry sought the advice of the Solicitor-General who advised that the case was not one which would prove fruitful in court. Therefore the prosecution was dropped. May I know whether the special police before recommending that there was a *prima facie* case obtained any legal opinion in support of their view?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I could not hear the question portion but I heard the argument.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was any legal opinion taken?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Was any legal opinion taken by the special police establishment also when they recommended that there was a *prima facie* case?

Dr. Katju: The question that was put was that there were 36 wagons which had been diverted to Modinagar and which had been taken over by the Modinagar Factory or as to what were the contents of those wagons and what was the value of the contents. I think the question related only to that specific item. And the answer was that we were enquiring as to what were exactly the contents of the wagons and what is the value. It is all a matter of record that will have to be collected from the railway authorities who will be in possession of it. We are discussing this matter about compensation between the railway and the Company.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I have given reference to the question, such and such a question dated August 1953 and the answer given....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not matter. I am able to follow what the hon. Minister said. With reference to that question a number of things could have been answered. The hon. Member wants only the answer with respect to the particular items that he has selected out of that answer. I think it does not refer to any legal opinion nor any suggestion that was given regarding the prosecution but only the nature and contents of the wagons etc. I think whatever might have been the answer then, this does not arise out of this question.

Sardar Hukam Singh: So far as I can recollect the original question as framed by me included this as part of it and it has been scored out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into it.

Shri Vittal Rao: Sir, while answering a supplementary question on this particular Modi industries, the hon. Minister said that he would consider the question of laying a copy of the advice of the Solicitor-General on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not again arise out of this question.

Shri Vittal Rao: He has given an assurance a month ago. When is he going to lay it on the Table of the House? Have the Government arrived at a decision regarding this?

Shri Punnoose: This is the second time that this comes up before the House. May I know what is exactly

the difficulty in collecting this information?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If this matter came up and an assurance was given, why should it not be followed?

Dr. Katju: I gave a complete answer to the question of prosecution. The intention to start criminal proceedings had been dropped because of the legal opinion given by the Solicitor General that the chances of success in that prosecution were extremely remote. Then the question was asked as to whether I would lay that legal opinion on the Table of the House. I said that I would consider that matter. I am considering it. I should like to know as to what procedure has been followed in the past. The opinions are always confidential. Personally I have no objection whatsoever to lay everything on the Table of the House but would the House give me a little more time to learn the opinion of the Attorney-General and the Solicitor General in these matters. After all these are confidential matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members: The question-hour is over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have disposed of only a few questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Study of Ceramics

*1315. **Shri B. C. Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sent abroad during the years 1945-53 Indian students on scholarships for study of Ceramics and to specialise in the manufacture of electrical insulators; and

(b) how are the services of such foreign trained persons utilised?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Five of the scholars who were sent abroad for the study of Ceramics under the Government of India's Overseas Scholarships Scheme—1945-48 received special training in the manufacture of electrical insulators.

(b) Three of the scholars are suitably employed in Government Departments; one is employed abroad; the employment position of the fifth is not known, as he has not kept in touch with the Government.

Submission of Periodical Reports to President

*1320. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any period within which periodical reports required to be submitted to the President under the Constitution or under any law made by Parliament, should be submitted; and

(b) if so, whether such reports are being submitted to the President within the specified time?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). I lay on the Table of the House a statement containing information in respect of my Ministry. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 36].

Similar information from other Ministries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Housing Technique and Cheap Housing

*1329. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the places and centres visited by the Committee appointed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to study housing techniques and methods for cheap housing; and

(b) when the final report of the Committee is expected to be published?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The members of the Committee visited some of the housing colonies in Delhi, including the labour Housing Colony under construction in Industrial area. The Secretary of Committee also visited the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee; the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun and important centres of industry to study various experiments in housing technique and methods followed in different parts of the country.

(b) It can be laid on the Table of the House if so desired by the House.

IRANIAN SOCIETY AT CALCUTTA

*1330. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount annually allotted from the Central Government fund to the Iranian (Persian) Society at Calcutta; and

(b) whether the society has in its activities promotion of culture of any language other than Persian?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) None.

(b) The Government cannot say anything about it. The hon. Member can enquire from the Iran Society.

REMITTANCES TO PAKISTAN

*1331. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has registered a case under Section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Control Act against some Indian firms for unauthorised remittances to Pakistan in contravention of Exchange regulation?

(b) What is the number of such firms and the places in which those firms are working?

(c) What was the amount involved in the said unauthorised remittances to Pakistan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have not registered any case under Section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 against Indian firms for unauthorised remittances to Pakistan, but a case has been registered under that section in respect of payments in Indian currency made by a firm in India on behalf of persons resident in Pakistan. The Reserve Bank are also making enquiries into other unauthorised payment of a similar type made by persons and firms resident in India.

(b) The number of such firms and persons involved is 12 with business at Bombay, Delhi, Amritsar and Ambala

(c) The amount of unauthorised payments made in India on behalf of residents in Pakistan as disclosed by the enquiry so far made by the Reserve Bank comes to about Rs. 2 lakhs.

REGISTER OF ENGINEERS

*1331-A. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether Government propose to have a Register of Engineers, who are properly qualified and experienced in Engineering in all its branches?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): A Register of Engineers is being compiled by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research but the registration is on a voluntary basis. In so far as the question of compulsory registration of Engineers by a statutory body is concerned, the matter is under consideration.

TRIBAL WELFARE BRANCH

*1332. **Shri Brohmo-Choudhury:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many officers from each State, State-wise, are serving (i) in the Tribal Welfare Branch of the

Home Ministry; and (ii) in the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (i) There is no Tribal Welfare Branch in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(ii) Besides the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner, members of the staff in his office belong to the following States:—

Uttar Pradesh	2
Madras	1
Delhi	5 (includes two displaced persons—one from Sind and one from Bahawalpur).
Himachal Pradesh	1
Manipur	1
Punjab	1

INTER-UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATIVE CONTRACTS

*1333. **Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that two new Inter-University Co-operative Contracts have been completed by U.S. Technical Co-operation Administration with India?

(b) If so, how many Engineering and Technical experts will be exchanged?

(c) What will be the estimated total expenditure incurred by both the countries on this exchange?

(d) What Indian institutions would be receiving those experts?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (d). No contracts have been completed but a scheme for the establishment of 'sisterhood' relationship between certain Universities in the U.S.A. and technological institutions in India is under consideration of Government.

CHARGES AGAINST FORMER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY MINISTRY

*1334. **Shri Vittal Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to answer given to starred question No. 936 asked on the 1st September, 1953 and state when Government received the findings of the enquiry into the charges of corruption and professional misconduct against the former Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Ministry held by Sir Arthur Trevor Harris?

(b) When was the same forwarded to the Union Public Service Commission by the Home Ministry?

(c) Do Government propose to expedite the disposal of this case in view of the keen interest evinced by the people?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) 4th May, 1953.

(b) 24th July, 1953.

(c) The advice of the Union Public Service Commission was received on the 11th of September and orders are likely to issue in a few days.

सुलतानों की कब्रों पर परिचय-पट्टिकाएं

*१३३५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या महरौली में कुतुब शाह के रोजे के अन्दर दिल्ली के सुलतानों की कब्रों पर लगी हुई परिचय-पट्टिकाएं टूट गई हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

(ख) इस विषय में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Presumably the reference is to the Dargah of Khwaja Qutb-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki. If so, two tablets are broken.

(b) It is proposed to install tablets on the graves as soon as possible.

RELIEF TO FAMINE STRICKEN AREAS

*1336. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount given to State Governments as loans or grants for relief in the famine stricken and distressed areas like Sunderban in West Bengal,

Rayalaseema in Madras, Maharashtra, and Bikaner Division in Rajasthan during the last three years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): A statement giving the information for the financial years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

1950-51		1951-52		1952-53	
Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
Nil	5·00	Nil	41·34	262·98	210·80

NOTE: This does not include assistance sanctioned for scarcity affected areas under Grow More Food and Minor Irrigation Programmes.

PAKISTAN SECURITIES

***1337. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to Short Notice Question No. 94 asked on 20th December, 1952 and state:

(a) whether the Exchange Control, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi gave permission to export Pakistan Securities and shares to Pakistan in cases other than the five cases mentioned in reply to the above Short Notice Question;

(b) if so, what is the number and amount of securities and shares; and

(c) to whom the permissions were granted and under what circumstances and terms?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number is seven and the amount of securities and shares involved is approximately Rs. 42 lakhs.

(c) In four cases relating to two banks, one Insurance Company and one firm of share brokers, permission was granted as the securities had been purchased before 27th February, 1951. Their export was allowed on condition that the applicant brings back the entire sale proceeds in the form of Indian shares and securities whose market value is at least equal on a basis of purity with the market value in Pakistan of the shares and securities allowed to be exported and that he renders to the Reserve Bank of India a full account of the manner in which the sale proceeds have been utilised for this purpose. Of the remaining three cases export was permitted in one case on evidence being produced that the sale value had been received in India before 27th February, 1951. The remaining two cases relate to Insurance companies which were permitted to export the securities for making statutory deposits in Pakistan.

LEVY ON KUTCH PEASANTS

***1340. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged levy on peasants by the Government of Kutch at a flat rate of 1½ maunds of wheat per acre:

(b) whether Government have received representations which purport to point out the inequitable and harassing character of the levy; and

(c) whether any steps are contemplated or have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (c). In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, the Chief Commissioner, Kutch, with the concurrence of the Government of India, issued on the 3rd February, 1953, the Kutch Foodgrains Levy Order, 1953. Under this order a compulsory levy of 1½ maunds of wheat per acre is being made. Government have not received representations against this levy except from two or three villages. Since no undue hardship to any person is being caused no action in the matter is being contemplated.

GODAVARI FLOODS

*1341. **Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply to one of the supplementaries raised on Short Notice Question No. 64, answered on the 28th August, 1953, and state whether the Minister of Labour after his extensive tour of the affected areas has submitted any report to Government about the devastation caused by the river Godavari?

(b) If so, what are his proposals for the assistance to the people there?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the tour reports is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 37].

DOUBLE TAXATION RELIEF

*1342. **Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government was drawn to a memorandum which certain Indian merchants of Rangoon submitted to the Ambassador of India in Rangoon on 16th July, 1953 regarding certain serious hardships experienced by them in common with the rest of the Indian mercantile community there;

(b) whether the merchants urged among other things, (i) resumption of negotiation for reciprocal arrangement between India and Burma for double taxation relief; (ii) the keeping in abeyance the imposition and collection of Indian income-tax accruing or arising to Indian assessees carrying on business in Burma which has not been remitted; (iii) the non-insistence on the production of accounts which are liable to be called for at any time by the various Burmese authorities, and (iv) the grant of sufficient time to apply to the Exchange Control Authorities to get the necessary permits to remit the money; and

(c) what consideration Government are giving to these and other points raised in the said memorandum?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The points raised in the memorandum have already been considered by Government. A copy of their letter No. 25(40)-IT/53 dated 9th September 1953 to the memorialists M/s S. P. M. Mohamed Aboobacker & Brothers is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 38].

This letter fully explains the position.

INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

*1343. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of shifting Income-tax Appellate Tribunal Patna Bench and Allahabad Bench to Calcutta and Delhi respectively has been finally decided;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Allahabad Bench has been left there and the Patna Bench is to be shifted to Calcutta; and

(c) what are the grounds on which this decision has been taken?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SALE OF AIRCRAFTS

*1344. **Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether ten aircrafts have recently been sold from Hindustan Air-Craft Limited, Bangalore to Dharbhanga Air Lines or the American purchasers, if any?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): No aircraft has been sold by H. A. L. to Dharbhanga Airlines. An agreement of hire-purchase has been entered into by that Company with Messrs. Indamer Company Limited of Bombay in respect of 10 Dakota aircraft (Disposals aircraft) purchased from the I.A.F. and overhauled by them.

PEPSU STATE EMPLOYEES

*1345. **Shri Ajit Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state the number, gradewise of the PEPSU State employees, who have been retrenched and thrown out of employment with effect from the 1st September, 1953?

(b) What are the reasons for this retrenchment?

(c) Have Government given or propose to give any alternate employment to those persons?

(d) Are Government aware that in PEPSU unemployment had already assumed a dangerous proportion and this further retrenchment will add to the number of unemployed?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Gazetted — 16

Non-Gazetted — (Executive)	68
Ministerial —	387
Class IV —	248
TOTAL	719

(b) The main reasons for effecting retrenchment are: relaxation of controls and consequent abolition of Civil Supplies Department, fixation of cadre-strengths in different departments and finalization of integration of services, reorganisation of Secretariat and administrative departments and re-formation of districts, tahsils and sub-tahsils.

(c) Yes, the Government are endeavouring to provide alternate employment.

(d) The position regarding unemployment in PEPSU is more or less the same as in other States.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS IN ANDAMAN ISLANDS

683. **Bishop Richardson:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to connect Middle and North Andaman by road; and

(b) whether it is under consideration to operate a weekly service by boat to ply between the various settlements of the islands?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) At present there is no proposal to connect Middle and North Andamans by road.

(b) A proposal for improved communications between Port Blair and outlying islands including Nicobar Islands is under consideration.

AIR SERVICE WITH ANDAMAN ISLANDS

684. **Bishop Richardson:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether establishment of Air Service to link up the Middle and North Andaman islands with the Mainland, is under consideration; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to establish air service between the Middle & North Andamans and the mainland of India.

IRON ORE

686. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the district of Bellary possesses one of our richest deposits of iron ore; and

(b) whether it is a fact that transport problems jeopardise their proper working?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Transport difficulties are a handicap in the large-scale development of the deposits.

CONTROLLER OF CAPITAL

687. Shri Morarka: (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether the Controller of Capital still functions?

(b) What is the number of companies, both public and private, the capital for which has been sanctioned during the last three years by this Controller?

(c) What is the total amount of capital of these companies?

(d) How many applications were received by the Capital Controller and for what amount?

(e) How many applications were accepted and how many rejected?

(f) What is the total amount spent annually on this department?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1950 263
1951 343
1952 254

(c) Presumably the hon. Member desires to have the total capital sanctioned in the applications in part (b), which is as below:

1950 .....Rs. 74.8 crores.
1951 ..... Rs. 59.6 crores.
1952 ..... Rs. 39.8 crores.

(d) Information regarding total number of applications received during each year separately, is not readily available. However, the total number of applications disposed of during each year and the amount applied for by them, was as follows:

	No. of applications disposed of	Amount applied for
1950·····	320	Rs. 84·9 crore
1951·····	410	Rs. 68·3 crore
1952·····	326	Rs. 152·3 crore

(e)—

	No. of applications accepted	No. of applications rejected
1950·····	263	57
1951·····	343	67
1952·····	254	72

(f) Rs. 33,420.

1951 CENSUS OF MADRAS

688. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the village-wise census figures of 1951 census of the Madras State are ready?

(b) If not, when the same will be ready?

(c) Are they open for sale to the public?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The District Census handbooks which contain village-wise census figures for 1951 census are under print and are expected to be available for sale to the public during the course of the next month.

मुजफ़्फ़रपुर-उत्तर-पश्चिम निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में चुनाव

६८९. ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) मुजफ़्फ़रपुर-उत्तर-पश्चिम निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सामान्य चुनावों के समय तथा उप चुनाव के समय क्रमशः कितने मतदाता थे ; और

(ख) विधान सभा के किस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मतदाताओं की संख्या बढ़ गई है और कितनी बढ़ी है ?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) The number of voters at the time of the General Elec-

tions was 2,93,890. Information regarding the number at the bye-election is not available.

(b) Information is not available.

MEWAR BHIL CORPS

691. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is one Mewar Bhil Corps in Kherwara Tehsil in Udaipur District of Rajasthan having a long standing of more than 50 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not integrating Mewar Bhil Corps with the Indian Army in April, 1950?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India's policy was to integrate only regular Indian State Forces with the Indian Army. As the Mewar Bhil Corps was an irregular force it was not integrated with the Indian Army.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

692. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up Advisory Committees in the States for raising the territorial army; and

(b) if so, how the Members of the Advisory Committees are appointed?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) We wrote to the State Governments in April 1953 suggesting the desirability of setting up Advisory Committees, on the lines of the Central Advisory Committee, to encourage recruitment and to consider any local problems regarding the Territorial Army. Such Committees have been or are on the point of being set up in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Bombay. Proposals from other State Governments are awaited.

(b) The State Advisory Committees are formally constituted by the Central Government on the recommendation of the State Government concerned. Generally speaking, the Chief Minister is the Chairman and local Military Commander is one of the members, and an Army officer functions as the Secretary of the Committee. A statement giving the composition of the State Advisory Committees for Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Bombay is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 39.]

रोहतास के किले के मन्दिर

६९३. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : (क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सत्य है कि बिहार के शाहाबाद जिले के रोहतास के किले में शिव और गणेश के मन्दिरों की मूर्तियां टूट गई हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कब और कैसे टूटी हैं ?

(ग) क्या सरकार उनकी मरम्मत के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध करेगी ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes.

(b) In 1948; details are not known.

(c) No. The Images are of no high antiquity or of aesthetic merit.

TEACHERS

694. Shri Rishang Keishing (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether teachers in Government aided schools are considered as Government servants and are governed by Service Conduct Rules?

(b) Have Government of Manipur recently issued a circular informing all Head Masters and permanent teachers not to be involved in party politics, failing which grants-in-aid would be liable to be withdrawn?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, MANIPUR

695. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Palit, the present Superintendent of Police, is now also the Inspector-General of Police of Manipur;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the terms and conditions under which the service of Shri Palit was requisitioned by the Government of Manipur?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

METCALFE HOUSE HUTMENTS AND SUITES

696. Shri K. P. Tripathi: (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the Metcalfe House hutments with attached servants' quarters and Metcalfe House suites have been placed at the disposal of the Principal I.A.S. Training School?

(b) For whom are they meant?

(c) Is it a fact that the occupants have not been charged electricity and water charges since 1947?

(d) Is it a fact that such charges are being realised from other occupants in the compound?

(e) If so, what is the reason?

(f) What will be the amount of total unrealised charges from 1947?

(g) Was a representation submitted to the Principal by the members of the staff of the I.A.S. Training School alleging evasion of Government dues on the part of the then Administrative Officer-cum-Accountant of the School?

(h) If so, what was the result?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) In the Metcalfe House compound 18 suites, 64 hutments and 80 servants quarters along with some kitchens and stables have been placed at the disposal of the Principal, Indian Administrative Service Training School.

(b) They are meant for School purpose as well as for residential accommodation of Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service probationers, members of the staff and persons connected with the management of the School, Mess and Canteen.

(c) A lump charge, as in all Government hostels, was fixed for the occupants and no separate charges levied for water and electricity. The question of fixing a separate charge for water and electricity was, however, taken up in May 1949 in consultation with the Ministries of Finance and Works, and a separate charge for this purpose was actually fixed for the clerical members of the staff and Class IV Government servants. The question of fixing separate charges for probationers and officers has presented some difficulties and is under discussion. A decision, is however, expected to be taken shortly, whereupon revised orders will issue.

(d) Yes: at a flat rate for water and according to consumption for electricity.

(e) Because separate meters for electricity exist in these cases.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Yes.

(h) There was no substance in the allegation.

M. T. DRIVERS (INDIAN NAVY)

697. Shri Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the M.T. drivers of the Indian Navy at Bombay are not being paid their 'Personal Pay' since August, 1947?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): No, Sir.

The civilian drivers receive a 'personal pay' of Rs. 5/- p.m. in addition to their pay. The question of the grant of 'personal pay' of Rs. 25/- instead of Rs. 5/- is under consideration.

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE

698. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government ordered payment of house-rent allowance to the employees sharing Government accommodation with other Government allottees as per the order issued on the 30th July, 1949, in the Survey of India Department;

(b) if so, whether payment has been made;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether such payment has been made to Government employees of other departments?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, but not in all cases, because of some misunderstanding as to the correct interpretation to be placed on Government's orders on the subject. This misunderstanding has now been removed. There will, however, be some delay in making payment as old claims require to be pre-audited by the Accounts Authorities.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS

699. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to place on the Table of the House the names and qualifications of all the visiting professors and teachers invited by the Government of India under various schemes?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Information is being collected and will be supplied in due course.

SCALES OF PAY

700. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are considering the question of revising the pay scales of lower and upper division clerks?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): The Government have received representations from lower division clerks for raising their scale of pay and these representations are receiving consideration.

PROTECTED MONUMENTS IN ASSAM

701. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a list of monuments in Assam protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 40.]

COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

702. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of laws made by the various Legislatures of different States regarding compulsory acquisition of property which having been reserved for the consideration of the President, have received his assent since the Constitution came into force;

(b) whether there were any such laws to which the President did not give his assent; and

(c) if so, which were those laws?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) There are 33 such laws which having been made by Legislatures of the various States received the assent of the President

since the commencement of the Constitution. These laws relate to abolition of zamindari or jagirdari or abolition of certain other rights in landed property and land reforms.

(b) None.

(c) Does not arise.

बिलासपुर में भूस्वामियों को प्रतिकर का भुगतान

७०३. श्री जांगड़े : (क) क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सत्य है कि सरकार ने बिलासपुर जिले के छोटे कौनी, बड़े कौनी, तख्तपुर तथा अन्य ग्रामों में स्थित उन भूमियों के लिये उन के भूस्वामियों को अभी तक उनका मूल्य या प्रतिकर नहीं दिया है जिन पर कि युद्ध काल में भारतीय सेना ने अधिकार किया था ?

(ख) क्या यह सत्य है कि बिलासपुर जिले में ऐसे कुछ स्थानों पर आज भी टीन की नालीदार चादरें और इमारती लकड़ी बेकार और बिना उपयोग के पड़ी है जहां कि युद्ध के दिनों में मकान बनाये गये थे ?

(ग) क्या पुनर्वास मंत्रालय या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को पुनः बसाने के लिये ये मकान मांग थे?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The payment of compensation has been regularly made by the Collector concerned except where the land owners have not accepted his assessment or the owners are not traceable.

(b) Not to the knowledge of Government.

(c) Wherever the Rehabilitation Ministry or the Government of Madhya Pradesh asked for certain buildings to be placed at their disposal for rehabilitation of the displaced persons and the buildings were not required by Defence Services, these were handed over to them.

Artificial Rain- Making

704. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of artificial rain-making by seeding clouds with silver iodide has been tried anywhere in India;

(b) if so, with what success; and

(c) whether Planning Commission have given any attention to this aspect in the interest of drought areas like Rajasthan and Rayalaseema?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). Some Laboratory experiments have been conducted. A few field experiments were carried out during the monsoon season last year in Calcutta by Dr. S. K. Banerji of the Jadavpur Engineering College to induce rain from clouds by dispersing various kinds of seeding materials including silver iodide from ballon-borne gadgets. The results were not conclusive.

(c) No, Sir, as the possibility of artificial rain-making is still in an experimental stage.

Interest on Loans to States

705. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount realised during 1952-53 from each State Government as interest on loans outstanding against them;

(b) the amount, if any, realised from each by way of payment of the principal during this period; and

(c) the total amount of loans outstanding against each State Government at present?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A Statement containing the information is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Name of State	Total amount realised during 1952-53 by way of		Amount of Loans outstanding on 31-3-1953
		Interest on Loans outstanding Rs.	Repayment of Principal Rs.	
1.	Madras	81,32,745	7,85,48,997	47,76,78,250
2.	Bombay	86,63,155	1,06,41,708	27,38,93,890
3.	West Bengal	91,18,356	38,87,684	52,58,34,868
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1,30,77,304	37,45,802	39,64,19,502
5.	Punjab	2,08,31,175	1,12,26,626	77,68,83,596
6.	Bihar	27,91,318	20,77,851	14,05,86,149
7.	Madhya Pradesh	33,72,984	2,01,37,712	13,79,05,052
8.	Assam	2,46,282	4,57,811	2,48,01,210
9.	Orissa	76,72,092	17,42,919	27,24,82,762
10.	Hyderabad	8,32,812	4,36,152	8,48,62,848
11.	Madhya Bharat	4,70,053	23,24,257	1,55,23,560
12.	Mysore	16,57,608	8,13,308	7,15,36,692
13.	Pepsu	16,087	...	3,10,87,500
14.	Rajasthan	4,380	25,11,000	5,76,13,000
15.	Saurashtra	7,60,951	4,02,955	3,53,72,469
16.	Travancore-Cochin	7,57,595	1,55,975	21,89,025
	TOTAL	7,84,04,897	13,91,10,757	3,32,46,70,373

EMPLOYEES OF DEFENCE MINISTRY

706. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders exist in the Ministry of Defence to the effect that such of the employees who have passed the Matric in English only after passing the Hindi Proficiency examination of the Punjab University are not eligible for being absorbed permanently in the Ministry or attached offices;

(b) whether staff of the category referred to in part (a) above can be absorbed in the lower formations

(c) if so, under what condition;

(d) whether Government have given any benefit of passing the promotion test conducted by the Chief Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence for pre-school clerks in 1943 to the employees referred to in part (a) above;

(e) if not, the reason therefor;

(f) the total number of cases existing in the Ministry and attached offices of the categories referred to in parts (a) and (c) above separately; and

(g) what action Government propose to take to get them absorbed permanently in the Government service?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) In accordance with the order passed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which has general application, such employees do not come under the category of persons educationally qualified

(b) Yes.

(c) Those who have rendered 3 years' continuous service in lower formations in posts requiring the minimum educational qualification of Matriculation on January 1, 1949, and are considered suitable for retention and confirmation.

(d) No.

(e) As the permanent absorption of individuals in A.F.H.Q. Clerical Cadre is based *inter alia* on the minimum educational qualifications (*i.e.* Matriculation) prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, no benefit is given for passing the promotion test.

(f) Pertaining to part (a) of the question—one; pertaining to part (b) of the question.....*Nil.*

(g) In view of (e) above, such persons cannot be absorbed permanently in the Ministry and Attached Offices.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

707. Shri S. G. Parikh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what amount of foreign exchanges in sterling as well as in dollars was provided for persons travelling abroad for reason of health in the years 1951, 1952 and upto July, 1953?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 41.]

EXAMINATIONS IN HINDI

708. Shri B. N. Misra: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a list of Institutions which conduct examinations in Hindi and which have been recognised by Government?

The Minister of Education and Natu-Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The Government are setting up a Committee to go into the whole question of Hindi examinations conducted by various institutions including the question of recognition or non-recognition of these examinations. Its report, when ready, will be supplied to the Library of Parliament.

रक्षित स्मारक

७०९. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** (क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के कितने मुस्लिम बादशाहों के मजार रक्षित स्मारक समझे जाते हैं ?

(ख) क्या यह सत्य है कि बहलोल लोदी का मजार और गयासुद्दीन बलबन तथा नासिरुद्दीन के मजार उपेक्षित अवस्था में पड़े हुए हैं ?

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त मजारों की मरम्मत के लिय कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad). (a) 11.

(b) The tomb of Bahlol Lodi is a protected monument and is not in a neglected condition. The other two tombs are not protected monuments.

(c) Does not arise.

रक्षित स्मारक

७१०. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि रक्षित स्मारकों की १९१० की सूची की तुलना में इस समय दिल्ली में कितने रक्षित स्मारक शेष रह गये हैं और कितने नष्ट हो गये हैं ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No list of Protected Monuments in Delhi was published in 1910. The earliest list was published in 1928. There were 150 protected monuments at that time. The number of protected monuments in Delhi now is 143, protection having been withdrawn from 7 monuments since 1928.

कोरिया को भेजा गया दल

७११. **श्री बादशाह गुप्त :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोरिया को भेजे गये दल में कितने पदाधिकारी और जवान हैं ?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): The number of Service Officers and Other Ranks who

have gone to Korea is as follows:—

	Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission	Custodian Force	Total
Officers	52	149	201
Junior Commissioned Officers	19	169	188
Other Ranks	160	4681	4841
TOTAL	231	4999	5230

LOAN TO WEST BENGAL

712. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been granted as loan to the Government of West Bengal for the implementation of the River Valley Projects during the current financial year uptill the 31st August, 1953;

(b) the rate of interest, if any, on which the loan has been granted; and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for the repayment of this loan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Rs. 434·64 lakhs for the Damodar Valley Corporation.

(b) 4½ per cent. *per annum.*

(c) The loan is repayable in one instalment at the end of 40 years.

पुस्तकालय विस्तार योजना

७१३. ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) क्या शिक्षा विभाग ने कोई पुस्तकालय विस्तार योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र के समक्ष कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या किये जाने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 42.]

HILL AND PLAINS TRIBAL AREAS OF ASSAM

714. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by the Government of India under Article 275 of the Constitution for the year 1953-54 for the development schemes of the hill and plains tribal areas of Assam;

(b) whether the Central Government have curtailed the allotted amount for the development schemes of the hill and plains tribes of Assam;

(c) if so, the total of curtailed amount;

(d) the reasons which have necessitated the curtailment;

(e) whether the Chief Minister of Assam during his recent visit to Delhi, pleaded for further allocation of Rs. 13 lakhs during the current year for additional expenditure on roads in the autonomous districts;

(f) if the reply to part (e) above be in the affirmative, whether the Government of India have accepted the proposal; and

(g) if so, when and what amount will be sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) (i) Rs. 15 lakhs for Plains Tribal Districts;

(ii) Rs. 45 lakhs for Autonomous Hill Districts;

(iii) Rs. 40 lakhs under clause (a) of Second Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution; and

(iv) Rs. 10 lakhs for setting up of District Councils in Assam.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) Yes.

(f) and (g). The proposal has been accepted and an additional allotment of Rs. 13 lakhs has been made.

PROPAGATION OF HINDI IN ORISSA

715. **Pandit Lingaraj Misra:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the propagation of Hindi in the Orissa State from the Utkal Prantiya Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha has been received by the Ministry of Education;

(b) whether this scheme has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have under consideration a wider scheme for propagation of Hindi in the eastern States of India including Orissa State.

TRIPURA

716. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripura has been excluded from the list of areas selected for intensive educational development; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this exclusion?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

CRASH OF AIRCRAFT

717. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an air crash tragedy took place near Poona on the morning of the 27th August, 1953;

(b) whether the number of persons killed is nine;

(c) what is the loss of property and its estimated value; and

(d) whether the findings of the inquiries into previous air accidents are circulated among the personnel engaged in aviation?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) An I.A.F. aircraft crashed near Poona on the 27th August 1953 at about 9 A.M.

(b) Yes.

(c) The extent of loss involved will be known on receipt of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry which is inquiring into the accident.

(d) Yes.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 16th September, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-15 A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

LATHI CHARGE AND FIRING ON WORKERS OF COCHIN PORT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. Punnoose regarding the indiscriminate lathi charge and firing on workers of Cochin Port resulting in the death of three workers and injuries to many on the 15th September, 1953. What is the basis of this charge?

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): The news appeared in the *Times of India, Hindustan Times* and in almost all other papers. I have also got telegrams.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): The labour concerned is being employed by private companies. In other words the employees of the port are not concerned. The issue on which they have created trouble seems to be the result of a rivalry between two Unions. We are waiting for a full report from the Administrative Officer of the Cochin Port.

I would like to say that the matter is one on which we cannot accept an adjournment motion because the labour concerned is not employed by the Port authorities. The law and order position is the concern of the State.

Shri Punnoose: May I make a submission before you give your ruling, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did the firing take place within the Port?

Shri Punnoose: It took place in the vicinity of the Cochin Port Police Station.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Police Station is not in the vicinity of the Port.

Shri Punnoose: This question of rivalry between the two Unions has been brought before the Transport Minister once before. The Administrator there is, of course, the representative of the Government of India and acts in a way that rivalries are cropping up again and again resulting in all these troubles, so that this Minister is answerable for all the troubles there.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Unfortunately this disturbing news comes from my constituency. The incident happened in Mattancherry and not the port premises. However, Sir, it is reported that there has been stoppage of work in the port. It is reported that the trouble arose when two sections of the stevedore

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

labour in Cochin Port belonging to rival trade unions clashed over the question of unloading cargo. I have tabled a short-notice question concerning this matter, so that all the details may be obtained.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given his own information. An hon. Member tabled an adjournment motion and another hon. Member has tabled a question. There is no harm. He comes from that area. Nobody exactly knows what happened except for what has appeared in the papers.

So far as this matter is concerned it does not appear that any incident took place within the port premises. I also read the news. I looked into the newspaper report. Some people were arrested there on account of having created some trouble which arose on the clash of two sections of the rival unions over the question of unloading cargo. They were taken into custody; they were locked up in the Police Station. A number of persons pelted stones and then the police opened fire. That is the information in the newspaper.

Now it is admitted by Mr. Punnoose that the firing did not take place inside the port premises. It is outside and therefore that is a matter of law and order.

Further this does not relate to any of the employees of the port as such. Two contractors were employed who have got some employees under them; it is a quarrel between them. Under those circumstances I do not think that we are concerned with this matter. Of course, the Central Government may take into consideration the law and order question. It is for them to consider it.

Regarding the recognition of the Unions and so on, I am afraid, I cannot give permission to move this adjournment motion.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform hon. Members that I have received the following letter from Shri Gulzarilal Nanda:

> "I am undergoing treatment at Trichur and shall not be able to attend the current session of the House of the People. I, therefore, request that I may be granted leave of absence from the current session of the House of the People."

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave be granted to Shri Gulzarilal Nanda to be absent from all the meetings of the House of the People during the current session?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Leave was granted.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that upto 12 Noon on Tuesday, the 15th September, 1953, the time fixed for receiving nominations for the purpose of election of one member to serve on the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in place of late Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, only one nomination was received. As there is only one candidate for the vacancy, I declare Shri G. R. Damodaran to be duly elected to the Council.

RESOLUTION *RE* PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION ON PEPSU

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to move:

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 4th March, 1953, under article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of the Patiala and East Punjab

States Union and approved by resolutions passed by the House of the People and the Council of States on the 12th March, 1953, and the 26th March, 1953, respectively."

I do not propose to make any lengthy speech at least in the beginning. There is very elaborate and voluminous legislative business before the House and I am anxious that the House should proceed to consider it.

So far as this Resolution is concerned, the House would recollect the circumstances under which the President took over the administration of the State. This matter was discussed at great length on several occasions in this House—first when the Proclamation was laid on the Table for its approval on the 12th March, and then later on two other occasions when the PEPSU Estimates came up for the consideration of the House and also a Bill by which the President was authorised to pass legislation for the PEPSU State, many matters were discussed. Then I took occasion to explain why the President, much against his will, had to intervene.

At the outset I should make it clear that the words "President's Rule" are purely a technical term but it is apt to mislead the picture that is sought to be placed before the people at large as if the President's rule is the rule of a single individual and the President is acting on his own authority as an autocrat. We know that that is nothing of the kind. In so far as their domestic affairs were concerned the PEPSU Legislature, acting on behalf of the people of PEPSU, were managing their own affairs according to the Constitution. By reason of the intervention of the President, the people's authority has been replaced by the authority of this Parliament. The people of PEPSU have given place to the people of the whole of India and in this Parliament, which is the ultimate authority for the management of affairs of PEPSU during the time that the President's Proclamation continues in effect, the Members of Parliament here including Members from PEPSU have the fullest opportunity to take the most active interest in the management of PEPSU affairs, to put any relevant questions regarding every matter of importance, week after week, and then the budget is passed; and the House would recollect that wherever the President, under authority delegated to him, makes any legislation, then the proposal for such legislation has to be placed, in the first instance, before a Committee which has been elected by this Parliament, and subsequently the President's Act is laid on the Table of the House and is subject to revision by Parliament itself. Therefore, the President's rule, as I said, is nothing but the rule of the people of India acting through the various channels. If the President revokes his Proclamation or the period comes to an end, the net result is that the people of India withdraw and the people of PEPSU come back again into the management of their own affairs. There is no question of any dictatorial authority by anybody or anybody suffering anything. As a matter of fact, from one point of view, maybe a theoretical point of view, the people of PEPSU may be congratulated, because they have come into the limelight. If the President had never intervened, we could not have had this debate; we could not have had people from Travancore-Cochin, people from Malabar or Bengal taking the most active interest in the affairs of PEPSU. Now, PEPSU has become a household word, and we all know its difficulties, its revenues, its expenditure and its various problems. That is a matter, in a way for congratulation. Now, Sir, ...

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): We are grateful.

Dr. Katju: He says 'grateful'. I do not ask for any gratitude.

Now, Sir, the House would recollect that the main reason why the

[Dr. Katju]

President had to intervene was that owing to what I might call casualties caused by the decisions of the Election Tribunals, practically the Ministry ceased to function. Out of a House of 60 members, the result showed that there were as many as 22 members unseated, not only private members but the Chief Minister and his three colleagues were also unseated. Some of them were even disqualified.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether 22 members were unseated, or there was a total of 22 election cases?

Dr. Katju: If I am not mistaken, the election petitions were about 33 relating to 33 members, and 22 election petitions were successful—may be a mistake of one or two.—but the number was over 20. There were 20 successful election petitions or 20 members were actually unseated. in a House of 60. The Chief Minister resigned—he had been unseated. and three other members had been unseated. So, the Ministry of six was reduced to two. These two gentlemen had been appointed to the Ministry, I think, for just a very short period prior to this. Therefore, we need not reopen that chapter. The House in its wisdom approved of the Proclamation and said that the President had done right. Now, the question is six months are over and I now come to the House to seek the approval of the House for a further extension. Elections have not yet taken place.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Why was it so?

Dr. Katju: You ask that question. I shall answer it without demur. One short answer to that intervention is that under the law, as soon as the Delimitation Commission begins to function, and so long as the Delimitation Commission has not submitted its report, no election can be held. Secondly, there is the question of the electoral rolls and then there are the general considerations; that there must be, what I might call, the cleansing operations; law and order situation is very bad. Then there is the question of integration of services. There are many other questions. If Sardar Hukam Singh would listen to me, he would get more benefit rather than talking to the next hon. Member.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I was not getting any benefit. That is the pity.

Dr. Katju: I am very sorry. I do not think there was anything personal. I was only tendering that advice to Sardar Hukam Singh who is a great friend of mine.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): We are not!

Dr. Katju: I can only talk to one friend at a time. I do not talk in groups. I talk to individuals.

Well, I was saying that the situation was very bad and we have done a lot now. In order to shorten my preliminary speech, I desire that a short account should be placed on the Table of the House, and that has been done. That is a sort of white paper as to what exactly has been done during the last six months and I imagine hon. Members who are interested in it have received a copy of this.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): We have got it already. Answer that.

Dr. Katju: No, no. This is a factual statement. That is an argumentative exposition, and the argument is all wrong. I do not want to trouble the House with the exposure of the argument but I must say that I take very strong objection to one particular feature in it. It is a suggestion....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By whom was it issued?

Dr. Katju: This is supposed to have been issued by the PEPSU National

Front with an introduction by the ex-Chief Minister, Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala. It is called "The President's Rule in PEPSU". I do not want to go into it. That is a matter entirely different. That is a private document which hon. Members have seen, but I want to deal with one particular charge, and I would repeat that—I noticed that in this morning's newspapers and in the press conferences which have now become a very common feature of our daily life—everybody holds a press conference and ventilates his views or grievances—it is stated that the President's Adviser has thrown a sort of an iron curtain in PEPSU, that no news is allowed to go out, that there is censorship over news, that crimes are not recorded, that serious crimes are recorded as very minor crimes in order to boost his administration. I say with all the emphasis that I can command and with great authority that this is a completely false charge. Please remember one thing. Just conceive to yourselves—hon. Members of this House, on all sides, go there. In this House, members coming from PEPSU are evenly divided. There are some sitting on the opposition bench and there are some sitting here. Then there are newspapers—I won't say the names—there are newspapers published in Jullundur, six Hindi newspapers and all sorts of papers. And is it conceivable that there could be any secrecy of any kind in PEPSU against all matters? I am going to make a very strong point which I ventured to make yesterday elsewhere—that while the House is in session, very rightly that hon. Members put to every Minister here searching questions. Questions are searching, supplementaries are still more searching, and the House would recollect that as Minister of States I have to answer questions that go into minute details. Please remember I am not complaining. But I had to answer questions about Tripura and Manipur almost twice a week. It is a matter of great importance and great significance, and I say of great credit to the authorities operating in PEPSU under the President that during the last two months while this House has been in session and till the House after the last session rose on the 15th of May very few—I think in this House only two or three—questions were put with regard to PEPSU affairs charging any irregularity, any dereliction of duty, or any gross impropriety or oppressive conduct. Please remember also that from the day that the President intervened there was a group there of politicians of a particular party which was dead against the President's rule. They said it was crushing of the democracy, that the President had intervened not for the public benefit but from sinister motives, ulterior motives of benefiting the Congress organisation. ....

An Hon. Member: Is it not so?

Dr. Katju: I am not going into the merits here..... that the President's rule was a sort of smoke-screen to enable the Congress organisation to come into power again. All sorts of charges were made right from the start. Yet you find that so far as administrative acts were concerned, there have been very very few questions.

Now, I would ask Dr. Lanka Sundaram who flaunted this yellow pamphlet—it is really a yellow thing, quite right, a yellow pamphlet, product of a yellow Press.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What about the blue version?

Dr. Katju: Mine is a white paper published by the Government. White papers are always published by Government, white in their purity.

Shri K. K. Basu: In their blankness.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Only the cover is yellow: the matter is not yellow.

Dr. Katju: When you are talking of the yellow Press you are not talking of the colour of the paper, you are only talking of the colour of the contents.

[Dr. Katju]

Now, as I said, I would ask Dr. Lanka Sundaram to draw a proper inference from this. I consider him to be a very sobre, independent gentleman not carried away by the emotions of the hour. I attach great value to his judgment. What is the inference to be drawn from the fact that during the last seven months there has been no question practically against the Adviser's regime in PEPSU?

Shri Ajit Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I put a question—that was a Short Notice Question.

Dr. Katju: Very well, I accept there was one question. My hon. friend will now perhaps come forward with lots of questions.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): There was no use questioning you.

Dr. Katju: A particular section tries to carry across an impression to the public that the President's rule as conducted by the Adviser is nothing but a regime of oppression. They wind up by saying that this Adviser has outlived his utility and should go. He has changed officers, dismissed officers, suspended officers, poor Sikh officers have been trampled upon, this, that and everything has been done. Now I leave it at that point and ask Dr. Lanka Sundaram—people like him take an independent view apart from party affiliations—to draw a proper inference from that.

Sir, I notice that one amendment has been moved to this Resolution probably not by way of substitution, but by way of addition and I shall have to deal with it when I have heard hon. Members at length. It deals with the next elections. I stand by whatever I said in the month of March when I laid the Proclamation for the approval of the House. I said then that we have not the slightest desire to carry on with this administration for any length of time. We had to intervene very much against our wishes, for many reasons, one being that the Central Government has a lot of its own headaches in every department and we do not want to add to our responsibilities. We also consider it desirable that every people, people of every State in India, A, B, or C, should exercise their own powers given to them by the Constitution, in their own sphere. We want them to look after their own affairs. To me and to the Central Government—take it from me, I am saying in all sincerity—it is absolutely immaterial as to which particular party gets into power—whether it is the Congress, whether it is the non-Congress organisation, so-called communal organisation, so-called non-communal organisation, leftists, rightists,—it does not matter to us. Because we cannot have it that way. If it is the will of the people, then it is for the people to say whom they want and what they want to do. These benches, for instance, are strongly in favour of land reforms of a particular type. Supposing in one particular province the opinion of the other side is in the majority, they will have their chance. They will do as they require. Supposing in another province the view is: "Let us go strong, socialise, nationalise. ."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Capitalise.

Dr. Katju: That will not fit in with your side—otherwise I would have used that; or 'confiscatise'...

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: 'Kashmirise'.

Dr. Katju: Do what you like. It is for the people in their own sphere. If they can do it within the terms of the Constitution they are welcome to do it. Therefore, I stand by every single word that I said in March. I would ask hon. Members to read what I said then. Left to myself I would have had the elections in the month of June. But June 1953 is gone; it could not be done. Under the law it could not be done, because of the Delimitation Commission. The situation today

is that the Delimitation Commission has not yet reported.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): The Delimitation Commission is not only for PEPSU but for the whole of India.

Dr. Katju: That is for the Delimitation Commission. The Delimitation Commission is not under my thumb. It is an independent statutory body set up under the Constitution.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Has the Central Government no power to ask them for a report when proposals have been finalised in the month of September? Nothing further remains to be done now.

Dr. Katju: I take it from this that if Sardar Hukam Singh were to become a Minister he would be a most dictatorial Minister. He would get rid of all the Commissions.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I have no ambition like that—I assure you.

Dr. Katju: I can only go by the law of the land. I am not going to dictate to the Election Commission, to the Backward Classes Commission, to the Delimitation Commission. They have got independent authority. If there is any feeling that we are shilly-shallying, or we are dodging, or with a set purpose we are trying to prolong elections, that is unfounded. Let me say this. Leave aside certain hon. gentlemen who are at the top, let us say who are leaders, they may say anything—but if I were to go to the countryside and take an imaginary referendum or a sort of Gallup poll, then the Sikhs, Hindus, Harijans all combined will say: "Let this President's rule continue for some more months, if not a year."

Sardar Hukam Singh: Your source of information is inspired—I assure you.

Dr. Katju: Sardar Hukam Singh is entitled to say that my source of information is quite wrong and that his is quite right. The only difference between him and me is that I go among hundred per cent. of the people and he goes only among 20 per cent. That is the only difference. Secondly he is affiliated to certain groups and certain opinions, while I am affiliated to no group or opinion in PEPSU.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Did the hon. Minister have an opportunity of going to PEPSU after the President's rule?

Dr. Katju: I propose to do so. There are various sources of information. It is mere physical presence that is done by the hon. Members. They just go there for two days and manage to do what is called an 'on the spot enquiry', which means only going to the P.S.P. Office or the Communist Office there and then come out saying "PEPSU is in flames" or "PEPSU is quiet".

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: How do you do it yourself?

Dr. Katju: I have got a sort of spiritual power. Just consider this yourself. Six months or eight months ago—I tell you this is a literal fact and don't take it as a joke—after 6 o'clock in the evening it was not possible in the countryside for people to walk about. When I went there in the month of August last, I travelled by train and got there in the morning, after travelling for 3 or 4 hours. As soon as the train stopped, there was a huge crowd of people crying there and saying "We can't go; there is this murder, that murder" and so on. There is general lawlessness. It does not depend on the actual number of offences but it depends upon the spirit in the land. If your daughter is abducted, your son abducted or your 55-year old father is abducted and held to ransom, if three such cases take place, people would not go about in the dusk. This was all in PEPSU and this was a fact.

What was the state of affairs in the great citadel, Kishengarh? I went there and asked them "Very jolly?

[Dr. Katju]

very fine?" I said to them that I am a Punjabi myself. They said "Very fine. We have paid no rent and no revenue." The only place in India which was enjoying complete Swaraj is this place—no taxes, no parallel institutions, no obedience to the decrees of the civil courts or the criminal courts, and punishment of the indigenous varieties—you blacken a man's face and put him on an ass and take him round—that is what they were doing. You read in these things that Government revenue was in arrears to the extent of Rs. 31 lakhs—a large sum for PEPSU as its total revenue does not exceed a crore of rupees. What has the Adviser done during these six months?

An Hon. Member: What has he done? He was extorting money.

Dr. Katju: Don't say so. You will do much worse if you go there. What has the Adviser done? It is not a question of realisation of money. It is a question of restoration of respect for law, for which purpose you have got to pay at least the land revenue.

So, Sir, I say with confidence, in spite of loud protestations from my hon. friends on the other side—I can understand Sardar Hukam Singh, who is a resident of PEPSU, but I can't understand Shri Basu and others who said they were the interpreters of PEPSU and I was not. I am born a Punjabi in a way.

With these few words I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 4th March, 1953, under article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union and approved by resolutions passed by the House of the People and the Council of States on the 12th March, 1953, and the 26th March, 1953, respectively."

I have received notice of an amendment to this resolution by Dr. Rama Rao. Of course, I admitted this tentatively, but I would like to hear from him how this can be added—

> "is of opinion that elections to the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Legislature be held immediately".

This is purely a question of the scope. We have had on prior occasions a continuance Bill. Some amendments were sought to be made in that Bill where none of the clauses were touched. Then the opinion that was held was that in that Bill, while the clauses were not touched, the whole Proclamation, as it is in this case also, was sought to be continued wholly. Now the point that arises is whether you can introduce any amendment to such a Bill. First of all, I should like to hear Dr. Rama Rao and then the Hon. Home Minister.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): In the first place, I want to bring to your notice that my amendment has been rather mutilated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did so. The other two or three parts mentioned in the amendment not only referred to the elections, but also went into the details of some of the steps that they were trying to take, that a particular eviction cannot take place, that a particular land tenure cannot be introduced until the elections take place and the popular Government comes into power, etc. I found that these things were beyond the scope of the present Resolution. But so far as this resolution is concerned, I thought that this portion had a bearing to this question and that the elections must be expedited. I would like to hear from you whether as a matter of fact even this is within the scope, of the present resolution.

Dr. Rama Rao: The whole argument of the hon. Home Minister is that the President's rule is still necessary. It was instituted in the interests of the people and there is every justification for its continuance. By this amendment I propose to show that in the first place there was no justification for its institution and now there is no justification for its continuance; immediately elections must be held and the President's rule brought to an end as early as possible. My amendment is perfectly in order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should now like to hear the hon. Home Minister on this point.

Dr. Katju: I submit to the House that the matter now before you is governed by the very specific language of the Constitution in article 356, clause (4), which says:

> "A Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months....".

It is not left to the President to terminate the Resolution or the Proclamation. The Constitution provides that a Proclamation once approved shall continue in force for a period of six months, unless it is revoked earlier by the President himself. Then comes the proviso:

> "Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall (I omit for the time being 'unless revoked') continue in force for a further period of six months.....".

Therefore, the moment the Parliament agrees to the continuance of this Proclamation, the Constitution itself provides a period of six months on every approval, that is, an automatic approval for a period of six months. On every approval it is automatic approval for six months, unconditional, no restrictions attached to it. You approve it. And then it is open to the President, if he so thinks fit, to revoke it at an earlier date within six months.

I do not exactly know what my hon. friend means by the amendment. If it is a recommendation that the President should order General Elections at an early date or immediately or forthwith, that is a separate matter. It cannot be tacked on to this resolution which is for this purpose, which has only one aim and nothing else, namely the approval of the Proclamation inasmuch as it is going to expire on the 26th and will come to an end unless approved by Parliament. If its continuance is approved by Parliament, then six months follow automatically. And any attempt to whittle down the approval or to say that it should be for two, three or four months, I respectfully submit, is not contemplated by the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No 'four months' is stated here; no period is prescribed here.

Dr. Katju: I am advancing my argument that it is not open to the House to say: we are going to approve, but for a period of two or three months, or for an uncertain period, till elections take place. The moment you approve of it, the Constitution provides a period of six months, unless it is revoked earlier. It is open to Parliament by appropriate procedure to direct Government or intimate its opinion that certain things should be done or that certain things should not be done. That is my answer. I therefore submit that this amendment is not in order.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): May I say a word on this, Sir? The present resolution is to extend the President's rule for six months. The provision quoted by the hon. Home Minister only helps in this that, if the resolution is passed, it will continue for six months and the period cannot be curtailed to three or four months.

[Shri Pu...noose]

But the amendment only says that there should be immediate elections. During these six months the elections must be conducted.

Is it not open to the House to pass the Resolution with the amendment that in the meantime the elections should be conducted? The result might be that the President's rule comes to an end since the people have come to their own. So there is nothing out of order in the amendment. That is my submission.

Shri K. K. Basu: What the article says is, it only puts the maximum of six months. Certainly the House which is a sovereign body is competent to recommend to the President that the elections should be held. If at any time the situation has so changed and the proclamation is not necessary, it cannot be said that once we pass a resolution it goes on for six months and nothing can be done before that. Because, when a revocation is expressly admitted, certainly the House is competent to make a recommendation. Six months is the *maximum* period that the Constitution envisages for the proclamation with the sanction of the House, and every six months it must come before the House for continuance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as this amendment is concerned it seems to be in substitution of the resolution. Am I right?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Dr. Rama Rao: For convenience of wording it is put like that.

10 A.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is now stated is—that is the argument on this side—that if the Proclamation is continued it will automatically have the effect of continuing the President's rule for six months. But there is nothing preventing the House from giving a direction or suggestion to the President that as early as possible elections must be held so that it may be terminated. If elections cannot be held it will go on. That means Government must come again and again before the House to continue it. But it may be terminated. If it is so, from the wording of the amendment it is rather difficult. If it says "That this House while recommending" or in the end adds it to the Resolution, it is different. I think that is what is intended.

Dr. Rama Rao: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The wording of the amendment here is "That for the original resolution the following be substituted". That is what is said here. It is a substitution. Evidently the hon. Member says it is a mistake and he wants to add at the end of the resolution the words "but is of opinion that elections to the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Legislature be held immediately". That is what he wants to say.

If it is to be substituted it is a negative proposition. Therefore it may only be done by voting down the resolution.

If it is to be added on as a recommendation that elections should be held, if six months' period is sought to be taken only for the purpose that the situation has not improved at all—that is one thing. On the other hand, as the hon. Minister says, the Delimitation Commission cannot be forced; It is an independent, autonomous body. If it is possible to have the elections earlier it need not be continued. But for the emergency it has to be continued.

Under the circumstances I think the amendment relates directly to the continuance of this and therefore I do not think a recommendation of this kind is opposed to the nature of the resolution. I take note of the fact that the amendment has not been properly worded and as it is it cannot be allowed, but if it is added on it can be allowed.

Dr. Katju: Sir, have you passed any order on this or given any ruling?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have said there is no objection to allowing this portion to be added on to the resolution.

Dr. Katju: May I submit, with your permission, unless your ruling is conclusive—in which case I won't say anything—otherwise I would submit that so far as this procedure is concerned it should be short and simple—an approval of the continuance of the President's rule or the proclamation. So far as any other recommendation is concerned, that ought to come separately; it ought not to be tied up with this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put that as A and this as B.

Dr. Katju: My submission is, it makes a precedent for the future.

It is open to the House, at any time while the President's rule is continuing, to bring forward a motion by way of a two-hour discussion or one-hour discussion, by way of a speech or a question, by way of a private resolution saying that it should be revoked. But so far as this constitutional procedure is concerned I beg of you to reconsider whether you would not follow the constitutional practice strictly and say that this Resolution is going to be confined only to one matter, namely the continuance or discontinuance, approval or disapproval, and nothing else to be tagged on to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow this amendment as a substitution amendment. Hon. Members may go on.

Shri K. K. Basu: In point of time, this Proclamation period is appointed by the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members may say that. It would not be a part of the Resolution. The defect is this. It is a substitution resolution that we do not want the continuance of the proclamation. The reason is that the election ought to take place immediately. They may proceed. I will allow discussion of the matter. The only point is, I am afraid of creating a precedent. No doubt, this is a resolution. But, there are cases coming up before the House where, as in the case of protective duties, we give protection for one year and the next year a Bill is brought in with all the clauses, that the life of this be extended for one more year, we have held that we ought not to allow any amendment so far as those clauses are concerned unless in the latter Bill which seeks to continue the same provisions, the provisions of the previous Bill are also touched. Under these circumstances, the simple question is continuance. The House is entitled to vote for continuance or not and give various reasons each according to his own light. Therefore, I feel that I may allow the substitution resolution as it stands where they can discuss the question that elections must be held and this ought not to go on.

Shri Punnoose: Before you give your ruling, Sir, in the one case you are referring to, it is a change in a particular clause of the Bill. This is not so here. We are now giving the power of six months more. But, we charge the President's rule with the responsibility of holding elections immediately. It has nothing to do with amendments to a certain clause in a continuation Bill. The question raised by the Home Minister is of some constitutional importance. He wants to say that this House has not got the power to say that within six months the President's rule must do such and such thing. He takes away some things from our ambit. That is what I object to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow, unfortunately, the resolution is only in substitution. It is rather a difficult affair. I will allow that substitution resolution.

Shri K. K. Basu: Substitution is meaningless. If we vote down the resolution, it comes to the same thing. This is within the power of Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow this amendment to be discussed. I will consider this matter again.

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution the following be substituted:

> "That this House after considering the situation after the Proclamation issued by the President on the 4th March, 1953 under article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union and approved by resolutions passed by the House of the People and the Council of States on the 12th March, 1953 and the 26th March, 1953 respectively, is of opinion that elections to the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Legislature be held immediately."

The chief reason given by the hon. Home Minister for bringing in the President's rule is...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before the hon. Member proceeds, I shall fix a time limit for this. I think we have set apart the whole day, that is upto 1-15 for this. I shall fix not more than 15 minutes for each hon. Member. There are a number of hon. Members who want to speak.

Some Hon. Members: Afternoon?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The afternoon is reserved for something else: for the discussion of fisheries, I think.

Shri K. K. Basu: That is only one hour.

Sardar Hukam Singh: If the Chair would find out the number of speakers that may like to participate in this, then, the time may be adjusted. If we limit the speeches to 15 minutes, now, subsequently we may find that there are no speakers. Those who first speak will be under a handicap.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me see who are all the hon. Members who want to speak. There are sixteen or seventeen.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): May I suggest, Sir, that since we are meeting in the afternoon, we may sit for a longer time. If we have only discussion on fisheries, the tendency for the Members to come for the discussion will be less. If you have PEPSU afterwards, I am sure we can have a much larger gathering.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have fixed a meeting of the Estimates Committee under this impression. Let us see; let us proceed.

Dr. Rama Rao: First of all, the hon. Home Minister said that the number of offences increased. I will bring in Mr. P. S. Rao to show that when the President's rule was brought in, the number of offences was less than in the case of the previous Congress Government. That is, in the United Front Government, crime was less. This is an article by Mr. Rao in the *Tribune*. He says that in 1951 the total number of crimes was 11,000;—of course, I am giving only the round figures—in 1952 the total number of crimes was 10,700. If you remember that the United Front Government of Shri Rarewala came in about April 1952, you will see that the number of crimes was actually on the decline. So, to say that the President's rule was brought in because the crimes had increased, is, to say the least, not quite true.

I want to tell briefly the achievements of the present rule. In the United Front Government under Sardar Rarewala, they appointed two Committees of MLAs, one to go into police corruption and the other, a very important committee, to go into wrong entries for revenue purposes.

For the purpose of agrarian reforms, the entries in revenue registers are very important. So, the United Front Government appointed an All Party Committee to go into the entries. Both these Committees have been made defunct under the President's rule.

Coming to the agrarian reforms, there was the Dara Singh Committee which went into this question and made certain recommendations and the United Front Government brought in Bills. I want you to compare the recommendations of these United Front Government Bills and the present proposals. First, for these superior owners, there was practically no compensation. It was a very nominal compensation for the very good reason that the superior owners had absolutely no right over the lands. If you refer to the Venkatachar report also, you come to the same conclusion namely that the superior owners had no right over the land. But, the present Government of Dr. Katju very kindly gives liberal compensation for these superior owners who owned the land, almost by a fiction. I do not want to go into the history; they came into possession less than a century ago for the purpose of collection of rent. They had absolutely no right over the land.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

In course of time, they became a sort of owners, owners in name. In the United Front Government which had a very substantial representation, the biswedars agreed for a nominal compensation. Dr. Katju is known to be a very strict and almost stiff gentleman with others; but if it is a question of biswedars, feudal princes and princesses, his heart melts like ice cream.

Dr. Katju: Ask Sardar Hukam Singh.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I agree with him, Sir.

Dr. Rama Rao: Now, I come to the occupancy tenants. The previous committee agreed to write off all arrears. They defined compensation to include all rights including arrears. But, now Dr. Katju, being a very liberal person when it is a question of vested interests, gives them not only 12 times the land revenue, as compensation, but also collects the arrears. He goes further. He collects the arrears for the biswedars, takes all the trouble, and gives them in cash and bonds. Of course, these are arrears in rent. Where there is no decree, he will collect six times the land revenue; where there is a decree, then, it is 12 times the land revenue. This is in addition to compensation. Any way, as far as Biswedars are concerned, Dr. Katju is favouring them more than the Rarewala Government. Now, I mention some other achievements of this Government. For instance, the General Manager of the Patiala Bank was charged to pay Rs. 65,000 to the Government by Audit. Now, the President's Government has written off this Rs. 65,000. I need not go into details. It is about purchase of cars which he was not entitled to and spending on that.

The Nawab of Malerkotla is stated to have spent rupees two lakhs from the State Treasury after integration took place and I think Dr. Katju is thinking of writing off that rupees two lakhs also.

The Financial Commissioner and the Chief Secretary who were getting about Rs. 1,500 each during the United Front Government are now paid Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 2,250 respectively.

In all democratic Governments any citizen can send an application, even to the Great Moghul, on ordinary paper. But to this "Chota Moghul" of PEPSU, the Adviser, I am told, they must send on paper with one rupee stamp. This is another achievement.

[Dr. Rama Rao]

Now, I will show how Dr. Katju is very considerate to feudal interests. The much-condemned Rarewala Government refused to grant a certain large area of land to the Maharani of Jind, and now comes Dr. Katju who is very keen on giving land to the landless people. He comes and gives a large area of land to this Maharani.

There is another Rani. Her name is not necessary. She was granted Rs. 10,000 pension. She chooses to live in the U.K. Because she has to pay a large amount on this as tax, his heart melts and he pays her another sum, almost about Rs. 15,000 out of the poor man's taxes, so that she may get this Rs. 10,000 free.

Dr. Katju: To whom? Which Highness?

Dr. Rama Rao: You want the name? Rani Olive Jaswant Kaur Knight.

Dr. Katju: Very well. Yes. You don't know anything about the facts.

Dr. Rama Rao: You come out with your facts.

Dr. Katju: We will come out.

Dr. Rama Rao: There is another princess, Sir. Though she is of blue blood, her name shows to be red; she is the wife of one I.C.S. Officer, and she has been given a life pension of Rs. 10,000 a year. You want the name?

Dr. Katju: I do not want the name. I would only say, Sir, that it is not in accordance with the dignity of Parliament to make attacks or insinuations against private individuals who are not here to defend themselves.

Dr. Rama Rao: Dr. Katju is here. I am saying about Dr. Katju.

Dr. Katju: I can only make a suggestion that it is not fair.

Dr. Rama Rao: I have no quarrel with these princesses.

Dr. Katju: You come to me. I will give you facts. Instead of that you just stand up and say all these things.

Shri Namdhari (Fazilka-Sirsa): Irresponsibly.

Mr. Chairman: When those persons are not here to meet these complaints, it would be desirable that the hon. Member may see the hon. Home Minister and get all the information. And if he is yet dissatisfied, he has, of course, got the right to complain after hearing what the hon. Home Minister has to say.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend may write to me, may come to me, may speak to me and get the facts before he stands up here on the floor of the House.

Shri K. K. Basu: It is the Administration who have granted the pension.

Mr. Chairman: The attack is in respect of individuals who are not here.

Dr. Katju: That is it.

Mr. Chairman: They cannot meet it. I am not opposed to making any complaints. Let the complaints be there, but it is desirable that the points are made after full information is obtained from the hon. Home Minister.

Dr. Rama Rao: I may say, Sir. I did not give the names till he asked for them, in fact. I am not quarrelling with those ladies and gentlemen. My quarrel is with the hon. Home Minister.

In page 5 of the paper supplied to us, it is said:

> "The old non-paying and non-co-operative atmosphere underwent a quick change."

Though they do not use the word "voluntary" here, the whole paragraph tries to show that the tenants have paid all the rent and arrears and

taxes and revenue voluntarily. Now, Sir, what is not mentioned here is the terrible Police raids of each village, surrounding the whole village with bayonets. Show the bayonet and collect the tax. If they have no cash, these people that is, the authorities obligingly take people to buy their jewels and their grain which are sold at low prices, and the Government get the cash. It is like this. A gentleman goes into a house with a dagger and shows it to the lady, and says: "Down with your jewels." She brings the jewels. And if he has the same sense of humour as Dr. Katju, he should say: "Thank you for your voluntary gift." This is the sort of voluntary gift or voluntary collection from the tenant which Dr. Katju has collected at the point of the bayonet.

Now, about the position of law and order. Some arms have been collected. They were there with everybody. But, I ask: Have arms been collected from the Biswedars? Has a single Biswedar been prosecuted? This is the Finance Minister Mr. Deshmukh's speech in the previous session:

> "Enquiries show that there is some substance in the allegation. . ."

—of course, he is very moderate and careful in his language—

> ".....and some of the *biswedars* concerned have been warned by the District Magistrate not to give any sort of help to dacoits. It was not possible to take any criminal action against them..."

Not a single biswedar has been prosecuted. Arms have not been collected. Only they have been warned: "Keep quiet". Of course, they are very good persons because this Government collects all the taxes for them. They need not maintain rowdies and dacoits with pay, ammunition and arms to threaten and terrorise the peasants. All that dirty work is being done by the Government.

Now, there is another point from Mr. Deshmukh's speech.

> "It was also stated that some dacoits were sheltered in the farms belonging to the Rajmata of Patiala. There is no question of shelter being given by the Rajmata because that allegation is not true. The farms comprise of a large area of land and it is reported that two employees of the Rajmata had given some shelter to the dacoits."

Who is prosecuted? The poor employees go to prison. Now, much is made of this dacoit Janga.

> "The most notable achievement in this respect was the destruction of Janga's gang..."

The reference about shelter being given by the Rajmata was about this notorious dacoit Janga. He was shot dead, and who visited the dead body of Janga? May I say that Rajmata went and paid her respects to the dead body of Janga. She is free to do anything. I am not concerned. My point is the biswedars are hand in glove with these dacoits, these *goondas*. They were paid, they were given ammunition, they were given arms, they were sheltered, shielded, and they were terrorising the people, and now the Government with all its power, prestige and influence, particularly of its bayonets, goes there to threaten and terrorise the people, the workers, the toilers, the honest toilers of the land, for the benefit of these biswedars, for the benefit of these feudal Princes and Princesses, for the benefit of these vested interests, so that in the next election the biswedars will all come and vote for Dr Katju.

Dr. Katju: I won't seek election.

Dr. Rama Rao: "Dr. Katju" means Dr. Katju's Government. I know you need not go to PEPSU and ask for votes.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): His nominees.

Shri Namdhari: He wants.

Dr. Rama Rao: I am sorry to bring in the names of these distinguished feudal people, Sir. They are all good people. The only thing is that Dr. Katju spoils them by giving them too much money, too much influence and arms and ammunition. And they spoil their own names and ruin the people.

Now, I come to a few cases which, I hope, Dr. Katju will answer. One is about how this law and order is maintained. I have personal experience of this—I do not mean I was there—but we have personal experience of this in Andhra and Telengana, how people were taken out from police stations and shot dead outside. And then all sorts of stories of encounters with armed men are spread, the police firing in self-defence etc. All this is humbug. Now, Gajjan Singh, a kisan worker, was killed by police informers. But it was published that there was an encounter between the police and armed people—actually he was killed by police informers—and then Gajjan Singh was killed in self-defence by the police. Then the police took Inder Singh of Jandsar to the jungle and killed him. Then Pritim Singh was taken out of Mansa police station and killed. This is the way they have maintained law and order.

I will close, Sir, because my time is up. Sardar Rarewala mentions about a letter which the Congress Party in PEPSU had written to Mr. Nehru. It seems it is mentioned in that 'do not hold elections for sometime to come'. That is till they believe the Congress are confident that they will win there. Of course, they will not. But still they want to postpone the elections. I want to say this only that the Government superseded the Government of PEPSU because it was a non-Congress Government. Now, they do not want to hold elections because they are not yet sure that Congress will be returned there.

I only appeal to the Government, Sir, to stop this reprehensible role of supporting the vested interests at the expenses of the toilers and the peasantry.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

That for the original resolution the following be substituted:

> "That this House after considering the situation after the Proclamation issued by the President on the 4th March, 1953 under article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union and approved by resolutions passed by the House of the People and the Council of States on the 12th March, 1953 and the 26th March, 1953 respectively, is of opinion that elections to the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Legislature be held immediately."

Sardar Hukam Singh: I was extremely disappointed to listen to the opening remarks of my esteemed friend, the Home Minister, because he did not make any attempt to carve out a case for the extension of the President's rule for another six months to which this Resolution relates. He was only reiterating the grounds that he gave when, in the first instance, this rule was brought in, and most of the arguments were repeated. The only thing that he could say in support of his Resolution was that the Delimitation Commission had not completed its labours. I at that time interrupted him and now also I may, with full sense of responsibility, tell him that on the 2nd of this month the Delimitation Commission completed their labours and informed us that they would publish their final report. I do not know what cause is there for

the delay in publishing it so far, but we were assured that it would be published very soon. So that ground is not there. The second was that the electoral rolls have to take sometime to be ready. Again I say, Sir, that during a discussion at Patiala this was also disclosed by the Chief Electoral Officer of PEPSU. When we were discussing one constituency, he said 'Sir, this may not be disturbed because we shall have to prepare the electoral roll of that part again'. Then a question was put by me whether that had been prepared already and I was informed 'Yes, Sir'. So I assure him that if he just takes the trouble of finding out whether the electoral rolls are ready, he will find that there may not be any reason for those, who are preparing these, to delay. I am sure most of the work has been done. So that argument was also superfluous. The revision had already taken place towards the close of last year and then again in March. If that is so, this is only a repetition of the same process and duplication. But I would not go into that fact.

So the only two grounds that he gave do not hold any substance, and I assure him that the election cannot be postponed or delayed for those reasons.

Then, Sir, we were told that there were very cogent grounds—and impliedly it is taken that these exist—for the extension of the President's rule also. Then he protests against the statement that this was brought in with the intention of helping the Congress. He resented that insinuation or suggestion and said so at some other place—not here. But I lay that charge openly. It is not only an insinuation, it is not only a suggestion, but I charge this Government that it has, in the words of Dr. Ambedkar, the chief architect of the Constitution, 'raped' the Constitution. It has adopted this course simply for the purpose of seeing that the Congress is returned into power. It could not tolerate any other party remaining even in one out of 22 States in India in power.

Sir, the hon. the Home Minister protests too much so far as that aspect is concerned. Rather that supports the other side's case. I should have expected that when he had those facts, facts printed by no less a person than the Chief Minister of the State who had been in office immediately before this rule was brought in, he would address himself to those facts so that we might have that information from the hon. Minister whether anything stated therein had some substance or truth in them or not. If he had given his case so far as those facts were concerned, repudiating or contradicting them, the members would have been in a position to say whether those facts were right or wrong. But he has not touched them and, comfortably, he says that he would not make a statement at this stage, but would reply in the end. How handicapped do we feel, Sir, when those facts are there printed and the Government does not dare to contradict them in the first instance? If the Government had contradicted them in the first instance, we might have the opportunity of replying to those arguments. Now we are placed in a difficulty because the last say would be with the hon. Minister and we shall not have any opportunity of replying to that.

I lay this charge that the United Front was in a comfortable majority of 10 over the Congress when it was dissolved. Two seats of Kandaghat had been added that day and it is a strange coincidence that simultaneously the Constitution was suspended. The Lahra Gagga constituency had been asked to elect two members, and the Deputy Leader of the Congress, whose home constituency it was, had not dared to put in his nomination paper there. It was believed—and with confidence—that those two seats also must have been added to the United Front. So far as the stability of the Government was con-

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cerned, there could not be any question; this Ministry was stable and could carry on, and there was no justification at all to suspend the Constitution at that hour. I will not labour that point further. I only say that if there was no justification at that time to suspend the Constitution, there is much less excuse at this time to extend the suspension. Our main purpose, our main anxiety there, we had been informed, was the preservation of law and order—nothing else. From the information that we have got and the trumpet that has been blown based upon the allegations and assertions of that Adviser, we are asked to believe that things have returned to normal, that all or most of the outlaws have been shot dead. Either he has succeeded or he has not. If he has, elections must take place immediately. There is no cause for delay.

Now we are told that the 'Adviser's Government is the people's Government'. I regret, Sir, that these words should come from the hon. the Home Minister.

Shri K. K. Basu: People's Government through Ministry of States!

Sardar Hukam Singh: If this is people's rule, why not extend it to other provinces or to the Centre? The allegations that are made against the old Ministry in PEPSU—of corruption, inefficiency etc.—can be laid against the Ministry of the Centre as well.

An Hon. Member: Easily.

Sardar Hukam Singh: In the other provinces also the position of law and order is no better. This I can challenge and it has been admitted some times. My own cousin's son, in the heart of the town of Agra was abducted by dacoits while he was sleeping in the second storey of his residence—this was in Agra town, Sir, in the most favoured State of U.P. that he was taken away by the dacoits—and they did not restore him until they were given a ransom of Rs. 40,000. The Sub-Inspector of Police was sent by the S.P. to deliver these notes. He did it in plain clothes and nothing has been done so far to catch or proceed against them.

An Hon. Member: Delhi.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The lifting of children is there and if those figures are given we will find that things are no better in other provinces as well and that cannot be the reason for suspending the Constitution. I refer to the words of Dr. Ambedkar. This is what he says: "This is always being done and the people have got a very legitimate ground for suspicion that the Government is manipulating the articles in the Constitution for the purpose of maintaining their own party in office in all parts of India." Sir, I was looking it up yesterday, and then he goes on. Ultimately, he says, 'this is rape of the Constitution'. I think his words should carry some weight with those who hold authority here.

We are told that the second question was that he has created an atmosphere where free and fair elections would take place. It is very interesting to read the arguments of the hon. Minister which he advanced today—though not elaborately today but previously advanced—and he said that in the atmosphere that prevailed before the suspension of the Constitution there could be no confidence that free and fair elections would take place. He said that though there was an Election Commission, independent of course, the machinery, it had to use, was that of the State and when the State was in such a condition nobody could believe that the elections would be fair. Now, we ask what will be the case now. He comes out saying that the Election Commission is as fair and independent as the Comptroller and Auditor-General, nobody can influence him; even we cannot ask him that he should expedite the delimitation of constituencies in a

particular State and give that a priority. Now the Constitution is suspended. Everybody should rest assured that if the State Government is run by Congress everything would be fair and nobody shall have anything to complain against. But, if there is some other party then the State Government cannot be relied upon, no officer is fair and competent and everybody is inefficient and he must be thrown out at the earliest opportunity.

Sir, I must humbly submit to the hon. Home Minister to think over it dispassionately. Even in one province the Congress could not dare to compete in bye-elections as I have given instances and was not prepared to undergo those bye-elections, and he can easily imagine what would be the fate of other parties. In all the provinces in India where the Congress is in power it cannot boast that there are no malpractices or the breaking of ballot boxes. What is the achievement?

Now, we are being told that arrears of land revenue of 31 lakhs and three lakhs of decrees about rents have been recovered by the Special Officer. All that is magic, Sir. He says that he did not use a single threat. He only goes there and gives a sermon, 'Oh , people you should co-operate with us; it is not fair not to pay' and so on and the people begin to pay. How beautiful it is! Sir, that would have been a dramatic performance which would have fetched a good deal of money, but the facts are otherwise. He goes there with a truck, full of police officers and sometimes even military personnel and jewellers and certain other people are also taken along with them. He goes there armed with all weapons and the tenant is threatened. If he does not pay a search is made and all jewellery is brought out. The jeweller and other people are there to buy it at cheap rates and the poor man is left with nothing. This is how it is done. We can say here that we have recovered 30 lakhs of rupees from these poor tenants. I put it to you, Sir, when the Centre is shielding this Adviser, whether any other Government except a Congress Government could have undertaken that job. Nobody could have done that and could have been permitted to do that. Where is the law that arrears of land revenue could be recovered from tenants. The Tenancy law says under section 61 that it is the landlord who is responsible for the payment of land revenue, and the tenant is not responsible at all. You can get the produce from him and the landlord can go to the court for filing a suit for his rent. He can get a decree which would be ordinarily executable by the department. But, where does this force of arms or the police come in? How is that recovery being made? Where is the justification for that? I am sure that if somebody were to go to court, this Adviser of the Central Government can be sued for damages that he has illegally recovered all the money that was with the tenants and that he should have to pay that. We are not in favour of people not paying their arrears of land revenue. We want that they should pay. The Rarewala Government had made sufficient arrangements for that when they had brought in this agrarian legislation. It was part of that agreement for compensation that when these tenants are made proprietors of the land, this would be also part of that compensation. Therefore, they had to pay one pie and this was to be recovered from them. All had agreed. That would have been recovered without any discomfort, without any rancour and without discontent. Therefore my submission is that this is nothing when the hon. Minister says that the Adviser has performed all this.

Then, I come to the law and order position. This is the third thing that is being claimed that so far as law and order position is concerned much has been done. It is also made out that most of the dacoits have

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been liquidated and that we have restored confidence and everybody feels happy. I request the Home Minister: why not continue this for at least 5, 10 or 20 years so that they may enjoy the blessing. What is the law and order that is being boosted up so much? I am reading from His Highness the Rajapramukh's address to the Police parade at Patiala on 30th March, 1953 and I can presume that members would agree with me that the Rajpramukh had nothing to do with this address and this must be the Adviser's address, which he must have prepared and handed over to the Rajpramukh. He says:

> "Although we have never been allowed to settle down, not only has the volume of crime been reduced substantially but no fewer than 47 desperate outlaws have been killed in armed encounters with the police during the last 12 months."

The Rarewala Ministry was there in office for barely 10 or 11 months and they had liquidated 47 desperate outlaws, during that year. Now, during the last 6 or 7 months it is claimed that they have liquidated 32 outlaws. Where is the improvement? The improvement was there, it had already begun during the Rarewala Ministry. The work had already begun and it would have gone on and shown improvement still if the Central Government had not stepped in and interfered with the routine working of the Ministry with the object of ousting it when they became despaired of their hopes to come into power again. When Shri Takshak crossed over to the other side, Congressmen as a whole were running to the other side and it was for the State Government to accept one or the other. When that was the case the Central Government thought that there was no hope of regaining power and they took to this measure of suspending the Constitution. I challenge anybody to contradict these facts. If Mr. Rao, the Adviser had liquidated 32 dacoits, his predecessors, the previous Rarewala Ministry had liquidated, according to his own statement, 47 outlaws. The declaration stated that the improvement was taking place but that Ministry was not allowed to function.

I would not rest there. Lest it might be said that this is the Rajpramukh's address I would read out an article that Mr. Rau contributed to the *Tribune*. It speaks volumes about it. He says:

> *"Situation improves*
>
> The situation during the second half of 1952 was markedly better than the second half of 1951 and first half of 1952."

During the second half of 1951 Congress Ministry was in power and in the second half of 1952 the Rarewala Ministry was in power. Rarewala Ministry came into power towards the end of April 1952. Therefore the second half of 1951 and first half of 1952 also goes to the lot of the Congress Ministry. "The improvement since the beginning of the current year has been much more rapid". Upto March the Rarewala Ministry was there. By comparing the figures of the crimes registered during the first half year "since the promulgation of the President's rule in the State has been very marked indeed". Let the Adviser claim that it was more marked but at least he cannot deny that the improvement had begun at any rate in the Rarewala Ministry. It may have been accelerated by 5 or 10 per cent. Things would have been much better if the Ministry had been allowed to function.

In the same article he says again:

> "The incidence of crime showed some improvement during 1950"—this was the time when S. Gian Singh and Mr. Bhide were there—"showed some improvement during 1950; but

suffered a severe set-back again in 1951". That was the time when the Congress was restored to power that it suffered a set-back. "This deterioration continued and could not be controlled upto the middle of 1952". The Rarewala Ministry only came to power at the end of April 1952. Therefore, this also goes to the lot of Congress. "Deterioration could not be controlled upto the middle of 1952. There was, however, a distinct change for the better during the second half of 1952". This was the period of Rarewala Ministry when there was definite improvement.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken 20 minutes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I will take five minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: He can continue for some time more. I only warned him lest at the end he might feel that some important points have been left.

Sardar Hukam Singh: "The improvement since the beginning of 1953 and, more especially, since the promulgation of the President's rule in the State has been very marked indeed". Quite right. I say this much so far as law and order are concerned.

We were told that there were parallel Governments in certain villages. Shri Rau asserted that reports about these were exaggerated. Let us assume that the reports were exaggerated but these pockets existed in the constituencies where the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party and the other Minister had their home constituency.

I would like to read an extract from the article "Penalisation of officials" appearing in the *Hindustan Standard*, Delhi dated 6th April, 1953:

> "Referring to parallel Governments in certain villages under the Communists' hold, Shri Rau asserted that reports about these were exaggerated."

On this point our Home Minister said that there were parallel Governments and that law could not be administered.

Then I come to agrarian reforms. Much has been said about them. Mr. Rau had brought about many reforms in agrarian legislation but it is a pity to say that.....

Shri B. S. Murthy: Are they agrarian or aggravating?

Sardar Hukam Singh: The Bills that had been taken up by the last Legislature have not been passed so far. Is it a credit to the States Ministry that certain Bills such as Tenancy Bills and others, introduced in November session and sent to the Central Government were not received back till suspension of Constitution. 'B' Class states have to submit the Bills introduced in their Assembly for approval of the States Ministry, and unless that approval is given the Legislature could not proceed on. They were submitted in November—it is on record in Mr. Deshmukh's speech—but the States Ministry sat over them till they had suspended the Constitution. Can there be anything more regretable. Now one Bill has been brought in force but two others are still pending. In the Bill that has been passed not a word has been changed. These are the same Bills which were submitted in November. It is nine months now. The sympathisers of the people claim that they did it in the interest of those peasants and workers. Could there be a greater travesty of facts. They did not pass any legislation. That was not allowed to come in force; the States Ministry sat over them.

Now I come to administration. Though it may be painful and I might be called a communalist. That magic cannot do now. It cannot terrorise me. Let people say that I am a communalist or a communist. I will give the figures. Even Mr. Rau said that because most of the officers were Sikhs they must have been selected for demotion, suspension, expulsion and so on. It may be asked "how many have been brought from outside?" So far

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12 Sikhs have been singled out. 12 persons belonging to another community were brought. Let there be no suspicion in the mind of my hon. friend when I say that this victimization campaign carried on by the Congress Government is for preparing a theatre where Congress Government might get into power again. How far is it justified? If all the Sikh Officers were incompetent and inefficient was there no competent officer anywhere. Does nationalism lie in selecting those persons who belong to a particular community? I may be accused of communalism. I should say that the Central Government should be blamed for this charge of communalism so that it might safely walk over in the coming elections.

I have got Appendix B. I can give instances of incompetent men having been brought here. One gentleman is Hari Mishra. He follows Mr. Rau wherever he goes. He does not know the language of the province. He does not know the tenancy laws of the province. If permitted, I would tell an interesting story.

Hari Mishra is the Consolidation Director. He went out for a tour. A tenant complained to him, "*Meri vat te talli si*". He said "what is *vat*?" It was explained. Then he said "what is *talli*?" He said "what is *sanjhi zamin*?" Then another man explained *sanjhi* means *shamlat*. He said "what is *shamlat*?" This is actually what took place. Is it not unfair to import such officer? Is it not nepotism; is it not favouritism? Is it not that such officers are imported so that they can be used during the elections?

Is there any justification for importing such officers and expelling all those who were here to the entire satisfaction of the administration?

This man Hari Mishra was with Mr. Rau in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and now he is with him in PEPSU. Wherever Mr. Rau goes perhaps he takes this man with him. So I will charge Mr. Rau for introducing communalism in that part of the country as well where none existed before.

He has many other things to his credit. He says that he has abolished no district. The Home Minister is very vehement in saying that no district has been abolished. He gave that assurance in the Council of States the other day that at least on paper they would be preserved. Would that carry conviction when he says that these districts would not be abolished? He was making a statement in the Council of States that these districts were not abolished. The plea is that the peasants will get the same redress, and the same relief at their old places, and that therefore it would not matter if a lower-placed officer is put there. Why not say openly that this would be done? Why should the people be led to believe that they are not being abolished? If it is in the interests of the State, tell them so openly. Why be afraid of that?

I next come to the elections. The Home Minister has been saying that he sticks to what he said in March last. May I know whether what he said in answer to a question of my friend on the programme of holding elections in April, 1954 holds goods now? He said, yes. I want a definite answer now. A date can be given now. Why keep this matter in suspense? Why not tell the people frankly that you are continuing the present state of affairs for another year? If you don't mind it, tell them so. Do not take them stride by stride, six months, six months, and so on. You have a clear picture before you. Can you ascertain how long you will take for holding these elections? The people are anxious that elections should be held. Perhaps the Home Minister meets only people who are of the Congress party, and has very little chance of meeting other people. They may not come to him also. I am very, very sorry that some statements made by him have led the people to think otherwise. Perhaps they—the statements—were not understood by us rightly—we have not that intelligent comprehension to under-

stand the implications that were there —but the impression has gone round that perhaps the Home Minister has gone back on his words, though I take very great pains to explain to them that the hon. Home Minister is not a person to go back on his words. But the people have been led to believe like that, and "theoretically," "on paper," these adjectives, when they are used, are very dangerous. Either this Rau has succeeded, as he says he has succeeded—then let the elections be held and the matter be finished there—or he has not succeeded. If that be so, then there is no excuse for the present state of affairs continuing. These other excuses are lame excuses. They do not hold the field. I say openly, let not this impression—it is not only an impression but a conviction—let it not take deep root in the minds of the people, namely, that you are doing it simply for the sake of maintaining power.

श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार (जालन्धर) : यह दूसरा मौक़ा है जब कि हम पार्लियामेंट में पेप्सू के मामलात पर डिसक्शन कर रहे हैं। यह एक दुर्भाग्य की बात थी कि पेप्सू के अन्दर डिमाक्रेसी फेल हुई और वहां पर प्रेसीडेंट का रूल लागू करना पड़ा। हमें आशा यह थी कि जब कि प्रेसीडेंट का रूल लागू होगा तो हम लोग उन कारणों को एनालाइज़ करेंगे और उनको समझने की कोशिश करेंगे जिनकी वजह से पेप्सू में डिमाक्रेसी फेल हुई। जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्दर तरक्की और इम्प्रूवमट का सवाल है जो वाक़यात हैं उनकी बिना पर और जो मुझे जाती इल्म है उसकी बिना पर और जो रिपोर्ट शाया हुई हैं उन की बिना पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन आज पहले से अच्छी है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्दर एक तरह की बाक़ायदगी पैदा हुई है। लेकिन इस इम्प्रूवमेंट के जांचने के दो पहलू हैं। एक पहलू मिकैनिकल है और दूसरा पहलू मेंटल और साइकालाजीकल है। जहां तक कि मिकैनिकल पहलू का ताल्लुक़ है, यानी कि पुलिस ठीक काम करती है, जो अफ़सर हैं वह बाकायदगी के साथ दफ्तर आते हैं और उनके काम में एफ़ीसेंशी आयी है और तेजी आयी है, इन मामलों के अन्दर हमें बिला शक़ यह मानना पड़ेगा कि काफ़ी इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है। रियासती ज़माने में और उसके बाद भी वहां का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कभी भी ऐसा एफ़ीशेंट नहीं हुआ था और उस में ऐसी बाक़ायदगी नहीं थी जैसी कि अब है। लेकिन जहां तक मेंटल और साइकालाजिकल पहलू का ताल्लुक़ है मैं यह अर्ज़ करूंगा कि उसमें हमने इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं किया है बल्कि कुछ पीछे ही गये हैं। मैं यही अनुभव करता हूं कि पिछले दिनों में हम कुछ पीछे ही गये हैं। इसके लिये मैं किसी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को या ऐडवाइज़र को क़ुसूरवार नहीं ठहराता। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरीक़े से हमारी एप्रोच रही है उससे कुछ ऐसी मानसिक अवस्था पैदा हो गई है, ऐसा साइकालाजीकल एटमासफ़ियर पैदा हो गया है कि ऐसा दिखायी देता है कि चुनावों के बाद भी वह हालात कि जिनकी वजह से यहां पर प्रेसीडेंट का रूल जारी करना पड़ा था ठीक नहीं होंगे बल्कि हो सकता है कि फिर वे हालात पैदा हो जायें और उन की वजह से फिर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ससपेंड करना पड़े और प्रेसीडेंट के रूल को लाना पड़े। वह हालत क्या है? मैं उन को एनालाइज़ करना चाहता हूं। जहां तक इस रियासत का ताल्लुक़ है वहां असली चीज़ यह है, जो कि बुनियाद है, कि वहां पर ताक़त के लिये दो एलीमेंट्स के अन्दर संघर्ष है। रियासती ज़माने में या ब्रिटिश राज के ज़माने में वहां पर बिस्वेदारों, ज़मींदारों और फ्यूडल लोगों के वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट

[श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार]

थे और उन का महलों के साथ ताल्लुक़ था। उन्हीं के हाथ में ताक़त थी। जब ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट गयी तो जनता ने अनुभव किया कि हमारे हाथ में ताक़त आयेगी। पिछले इलेक्शन्स में उन्होंने यही समझा। वहां ताक़त के लिये संघर्ष हुआ और उसमें जो वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट थे, जो महाराजा के महलों के साथ लगे हुये थे, बिस्वेदार, ज़मींदार वग़ैरह, उनके हाथ में चूंकि पैसा था और उनके हाथ में पहले से कुछ ताक़त थी इसलिये वह काफ़ी कामयाब हुये और पेप्सू में साफ़ तौर पर ऐसी कोई पार्टी ताक़त में नहीं आई जिसे कि जनता की पार्टी कहा जा सकता है। इसलिये यह संघर्ष जारी रहा। मैं यह समझता था कि जिस वक्त हमारा प्रेसीडेंट का रूल आवेगा उस समय हमारी यह कोशिश होगी और हम इस तरह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चलायेंगे कि जहां क़ानून के पालन की भावना पैदा करें लेकिन साथ ही साथ जनता की ताक़त को भी मज़बूत करें और लोकराज के समर्थक तत्वों को मज़बूत करके डकैतियों और क्राइम्स के ख़िलाफ़ एक तरह का रैजिसटेंस पैदा करें, क्यों कि वहां यह डकैतियों और क्राइम्स उस अन्सर की तरफ़ से किये जाते हैं जो कि वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट हैं। आप यह सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि यह डकैतियां ग़रीबों के घरों में पड़ती हैं। उन में माल नहीं लूटा जाता बल्कि ग़रीब जनता को डराने और धमकाने की कोशिश की जाती है, उन लोगों को जो कि वेस्टेड इन्टरेट्स के ख़िलाफ जद्दोजहद करते हैं, जो टिनेन्सी रिफर्म के लिये यादूसरे रिफ़ार्म के लिय कोशिश करते हैं, उनको डराने का मौटिव ज्यादा होता है। मैं यह अनुभव करता हूं कि प्रसीडेंट रूल की वजह से इम्प्रूवमेंट तो हुआ, लेकिन हम ने इस बात की बिल्कुल इगनोर कर दिया कि हम जनता की रेजिसटेंस की पावर को बढ़ा कर डेमोक्रेसी के फ़ेल होने का इलाज करें, और इस तरह से यह इलाज करें कि वहां पर हम ज्यादा डिमाक्रेसी लावें और लोगों के अन्दर यह भावना पैदा करें कि जो कुछ इस वक्त वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट कर रहे हैं, जो क्राइम और डकैतियां वहां हो रही हैं उसका मुक़ाबला करने के लिये जनता तैयार हो जाय और इस तरह हम जनता की ताक़त को मज़बूत कर सकें। लेकिन हमारा एप्रोच यह नहीं रहा।

मैं डिमाक्रेसी की सफलता को इस बात से मापता हूं कि प्रेस की आज़ादी ज्यादा हुई या नहीं। लेकिन मुझे इस बात को कहने में अफ़सोस होता है कि प्रेस के लोग इस वक्त यह महसूस करते हैं। और उनको यह शिक़ायत है, चाहे सही हो या ग़लत, कि इस रूल के अन्दर प्रेस वालों को उतनी आज़ादी नहीं है जो कि दूसरे इलाक़ों में, जैसे दिल्ली वग़ैरह में, प्रेस वालों को है। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि यह कहां तक सही है क्योंकि मैं ने उसकी जांच नहीं की है। मैं तो इसका एक साइकालाजिकल पहलू ले रहा हूं। अगर प्रेस वालों को यह अनुभव होता है कि उनको उतनी आज़ादी नहीं है जैसी कि प्रेस वालों को दूसरे इलाकों में है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस का इलाज होना चाहिये। उस के कारणों की खोज होनी चाहिये। पैप्सू में असली कशमकश वैस्टेड इंटरैस्ट और जनता के मध्य में है। जो वैस्टेड इंटरैस्ट के अन्सर हैं, उन्होंने इस संघर्ष को काम्युनल शक्ल देने की कोशिश की, साम्प्रदायिकता का रूप देने की कोशिश की। साम्प्रदायिकता को इतनी दूर तक उन्होंने बढ़ाया कि उन्होंने पैप्सू को एक तरह का सिम्बल बना दिया, हिन्दुओं और सिक्खों के झग

का, और ऐसा जान पड़ा कि पैप्सू में हिन्दुओं और सिक्खों की ताक़त की आज़माइश हो रही है, कि पैप्सू में हिन्दू रूल करेंगे या सिक्ख रूल करेंगे। अभी मुझ से पहले मेरे दोस्त सरदार हुक्म सिंह जी ने कुछ बातें कहीं। उन्होंने सरविसेज़ के बारे में कहा। मेरा यह अनुभव है कि सरविसेज़ के लोग हमेशा साम्प्रदायिकता के दृष्टिकोण से सोचते हैं। और क्यों सोचते हैं? वह इस तरह, कि अगर कोई इनऐफीशियेंट अफ़सर को, हिन्दू हो या सिक्ख हो, अगर किसी को भी हटा देते हैं तो इनऐफ़ीशियेंसी का प्रश्न तो अलग रख दिया जाता है, लेकिन कहा जाता है कि यह अफ़सर अमुक काम्युनिटी को बिलांग करता है और उसका जो इम्मीजियेट अफ़सर था वह चूंकि दूसरी काम्युनिटी से ताल्लुक़ रखता है, इसलिये उसे हटाया गया। मैं नहीं कहता कि जो शिकायतें हैं वे बिल्कुल नाजायज़ होंगी। मैं उन की तफ़सील में नहीं [illegible]। मैं समझता हूं कि उन के बारे में तहक़ीकात हो। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मामले में सरविसेज़ में जहां ऐफ़ीशियेंसी का सवाल है, तो अगर वहां किसी अफ़सर का तबादला भी हो, तो उस को एक काम्युनल शक्ल दे देना इस से ज्यादा खतरनाक़ कोई चीज़ नहीं हो सकती। मैं ने यह देखा है कि अगर किसी अफ़सर को कहीं से हिलाया जाता है या बिल्कुल डिसमिस किया जाता है या सज़ा दी जाती है तो वह अफ़सर बाद में यह सवाल उठाता है कि वह फ़लां काम्युनिटी से ताल्लुक़ रखता था इसलिये ऐसा हुआ है। मैं ने देखा है कि सरविसेज़ के अन्दर इस तरह काम्युनलिज्म इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गया है और प्रायः प्रत्येक अफ़सर अपनी कमज़ोरी, इनएफ़ीशियेंसी या बददयानती को छिपाने की कोशिश करता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक करने के लिये हम एक ऐसी साइकालाजी पैदा करें, जनता में ऐसा भरोसा पैदा करें कि जनता में विश्वास हो कि जो कुछ किया जा रहा है वह किसी काम्युनल मोटिव से या किसी इस तरह की दुर्भावना से नहीं किया जा रहा है। अगर इस दृष्टि से हम ने विचार नहीं किया तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन फ़ेल होगा, और अपने उद्देश्य में नाकामयाब रहेगा। वहां पैप्सू के अन्दर रहने वाले, चाहे वे हिन्दू हों, या सिक्ख हों, जब तक उन में यह भरोसा पैदा नहीं कर सकते कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जितने चेंजेज़ किये गये हैं, उन में काम्युनल मोटिव नहीं है, साम्प्रदायिकता भावना नहीं है, बल्कि ऐफ़ीशियेंसी लाने की भावना है, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। इस के लिये लाज़मी है कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को जनता की ज्यादा से ज्यादा कानफ़िडेंस मिले, ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रेस की कानफ़िडेंस प्राप्त हो, चाहे वह प्रैस किसी भी पार्टी की या किसी भी काम्युनिटी को बिलांग करता हो।

मैं समझता हूं कि अभी तक हमारा अप्रोच है वह मैकेनिकल अप्रोच है। जब तक जितने भी क़ानून हम बनावेंगे, उन में यह मैकेनिकल अप्रोच रहेगा, तब तक हमें कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती। यह हमारा बार्डर का एरिया है और इस में हर एक सवाल को हिन्दू सवाल और सिक्ख सवाल का कलर दे दिया गया है। वहां हम तब तक कामयाब नहीं होंगे जब तक कि हमारा अप्रोच साइकालाजिकल अप्रोच न हो।

यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि छः महीने के अन्दर लोगों से आप ने कैसे ६५ लाख रुपया इकट्ठा करने की हिम्मत कर ली। यह ६५ लाख रुपया वे लोग कैसे दे सके।

डा० काटजू: ६५ लाख नहीं, ३१ लाख।

श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार : ३१ लाख तो आप के बाक़ी थे, एरियर्स थे और ३०, ३४ लाख और लगान वग़ैरह के वसूल किये हैं। इस तरह जो सारा इकट्ठा कर के आ ने छः महीने में वसूल किया वह तो ६५ लाख रुपये हो गया। अगर आप ६५ लाख रुपये वसूल करते हैं तो पता नहीं उन लोगों पर इसका कितना दबाव पड़ा होगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि जो कोई ६५ लाख रुपया देंगे वे आप से असन्तुष्ट न होंगे और गवर्नमेंट को कोसा न करते होंगे। इसलिये हम को इस पर विचार करना चाहिये कि आया जनता का कानफ़िडेंस हम प्राप्त कर रहे हैं या खो रहे हैं। अगर खो रहे हैं तो उस चीज़ को कहीं फ़िरकापरस्त लोग, कम्युनल लोग एक्सप्लाइट करेंगे और कहीं जिन को आप लैफ्टिस्ट या कम्यूनिस्ट कहते हैं वह एक्स्प्लाइट करेंगे। आप का एप्रोच ह्यूमन और साइकालोजिकल होना चाहिये।

इस चीज़ को मैं एक और दृष्टि से भी देखता हूं। अभी काउन्सिल आफ़ स्टेट में जो डिबेट थी उस के अन्दर हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि फ़िरकापरस्त टैंडेंसीज़ को ख़त्म करना चाहिये। आख़िर ये जो टैंडेंसीज़ लोगों के अन्दर हैं, उन को ख़त्म करने के लिये साइकालाजिकल अप्रोच होना चाहिये। महज़ आर्डर पास कर के, महज़ ज्यादा पुलिस तैनात कर के, ज्यादा अफसर बाहर से या इधर उधर से ला कर, आप भरोसा पैदा नहीं कर सकते। मैं ने देखा यह है कि हम ने अभी तक भरोसा पैदा नहीं किया और पैप्सू के बारे में कह सकता हूं कि अभी वहां एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये भरोसा नहीं है। वहां अभी वह भरोसे का ऐटमास-फ़ियर पैदा नहीं हुआ है।

इस के साथ साथ मैं एक चीज़ की तरफ़ और तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। वह है रिट्रेंचमैंट। काफी तादाद में लोग वहां से निकाले जा रहे हैं। आजकल बेकारी के ज़माने में अगर आप कहीं पर रिट्रेंचमट करते हैं तो कहां तक उन लोगों के अन्दर सकून और शान्ति रह सकती है। इन्हीं तमाम बातों से हम लोगों को असन्तुष्ट कर देते हैं। किसानों को इसलिये असन्तुष्ट किया कि बहुत सारा रुपया वसूल किया, सरविसेज़ में इस तरह की बातों से असन्तोष है और दूसरी तरफ जनता को हम कानफ़िडेंस में नहीं लाये। तो यह पालिसी हमारे ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन को कामयाब नहीं बना सकती। मैं समझता हूं कि रिट्रेंचमेंट जहां ज़रूरी हो, वहां हो, मैं नहीं कहता कि काम नहीं है तो भी लोगों को खाली बैठाये रखना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसे लोगों को दूसरे कामों में आप लगा सकते हैं। बहुत से सोशियल काम हैं, ऐजूकेशन का काम है, आप के काम्युनिटी प्रोजैक्ट्स का काम है, जहां पर आप नये आदमी भरती कर रहे हैं। जहां आदमी फालतू हों वहां से उन को हटा कर आप ऐसी जगहों में लगा सकते हैं। अगर वे अन-ट्रेंड हैं तो उन को आप ट्रेन कर लें। लेकिन हम को इस बात को देखना है कि हम ख्वाम-ख्वाह रिट्रेंचमेंट न करें।

श्री अजित सिंह : डाक्टर काटजू साहब ने काउन्सिल आफ़ स्टेट्स में यह कहा था कि वहां प्रेसीडेंट रूल जो हम ने किया है वह कांग्रेस पार्टी को पावर में लाने के लिये नहीं किया। तो मैं इस बात को इस आरग्यूमेंट से रद्द करता हूं कि यहां भी और उस काउन्सिल आफ़ स्टेट्स के हाउस में भी, जहां अपोज़ीशन ने इस रिजोल्यूशन को अपोज़ किया, वहां सब कांग्रेस वालों ने इस को सपोर्ट किया। अगर प्रेसीडेंट रूल की मंशा यह नहीं है कि कांग्रेस को वहां पावर में लाया जाय तो कांग्रेस पार्टी क्यों सब इस को सपोर्ट करती है औ

दूसरी पार्टियां क्यों सब उस को अपोज़ करती हैं ?

आज कुछ लोग एक तरह से मखौल करते हैं। कहते तो क्या हैं, मखौल करते हैं कि पैप्सू वालों के पहले तो ६० ही रिप्रैजेंटेटिव ही थे, लेकिन आज तो ७०० रिप्रैजेंटेटिव हो गये हैं, और इतने छोटे इलाक़े को इतने रिप्रैजेंटेटिव मिल गये। तो यह मखौल की बात है। इस तरह से पैप्सू के लोगों के जज़बात के साथ खेला जा रहा है।

पैप्सू के बारे में बहुत कुछ पहले लोगों ने कहा, सरदार हुक्म सिंह जी ने भी कहा, मैं उस को दोबारा कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं समझता। लेकिन ताहम कुछ न कुछ तो कहना ही पड़ता है। उन्होंने कहा कि ३१ लाख रुपया इकट्ठा करना था। अच्छा, जो ३१ लाख रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया या नहीं किया गया, लेकिन जैसा सरदार हुक्म सिंह जी ने बताया कि क़ानून में ऐसा कोई ला नहीं है कि टिनैंट से पैसा लिया जाय। लैंडलार्ड ही उसके लिये ज़िम्मेवार है। तो पैसा टिनैंट से लिया गया। मैं इसकी एक मिसाल देता हूं। मेरे पास हमारे आदमी भी बैठे हुये हैं। दयालपुरा भाई का एक गांव है। वहां से ४० हज़ार रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया। ४० हज़ार लेने के बाद वहां के डी० सी० साहब ने उन को यक़ीन दिलाया कि तुम्हें ज़मीन उसी तरह दी जायेगी, जैसे पहले तुम काश्त करते थे। तो जब उन्होंने रुपया दे दिया तो बिस्वेदार साहब ने आथारिटीज के साथ मिल कर, क्योंकि आफ़िशियल्स सही वहां होते हैं, फिर दोबारा आर्डर कराया कि तुम्हें आधी ज़मीन मिलेगी। जितनी पहले काश्त करते थे उस की आधी ज़मीन तुम को दी जायगी। तुम इस काग़ज़ र अंगूठा कर दो, दस्तख़त कर दो। तो उन्होंने मना कर दिया। इस में साज़िश यह की गयी थी कि अगर वह आधी ज़मीन पर दस्तख़त कर देते तो वह आधी जो होगी वह तो लैंडलार्ड की हो जायेगी। वह उस को जो चाहे करे, बेचे, बोये, जो चाहे करे। तो वहां के जो आदमी हैं वे माडीगढ़ के हैं। वे जनरेशन्स से वहां रहते आ रहे हैं। उन के फ़ोरफ़ादर्स के ज़माने से वह वहां रह रहे हैं। उस गांव को ही उन्होंने बसाया है। लेकिन अभी इस रेमीज़ में वे बेचारे टिनैंट्स, नान आकुपैंसी टिनैंट्स हैं और उन को निकाला जा रहा है। उन की जगह बाहर से बाऊजन जिन को कहते हैं वे लाये जा रहे हैं। जिन को रिफ्यूजी आदमी कहा जाता है उन को वहां रीहैबीलिटेट किया जाता है, विद दी हैल्प आफ़ पुलिस आथारिटीज। जो वहां के असली बाशिन्दे हैं उनको निकाला जा रहा है। मेरे पास इसके लिये सबूत मौजूद है कि पन्द्रह फ़ैम्लिज़ उस गांव से दूसरे किसी गांव में जा कर रहने लग पड़ी हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाले जिनका रोज़गार ही पहले यह था कि इन लोगों के साथ मिल कर काम करते थे और जो थोड़ा पांचवां, छठा हिस्सा मिलता उससे अपना गुज़ारा करते थे, उन लोगों को भी निकाल दिया गया है और बिल्कुल बेकार कर दिया गया, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह लालेसनैंस नहीं है। दूसरे मैं आपको बताऊं कि ६०० फ़ैमिलीज़ दयालपुर भाई जो उस बिस्वेदार की ज़मीन पर गुज़ारा करती हैं, वह सारी ६०० की ६०० बेचारी निकाली जा रही हैं और उन की जगह पर बाहर से लोग लाये जा रहे हैं। मैं तो आपको सजैशन दूंगा कि आप मेहरबानी करके उनको फिर से रीसेटिल करें। मैं तो आपसे यह अर्ज़ करूंगा कि अगर बिस्वेदारों से यह हक़ छीन लिया जाय कि वह अपनी ज़मीन को बेच सकें, तो यह सब से बेहतर होगा, लेकिन आप

[श्री अजित सिंह]

इस तरह का भूमि सुधार अभी लाने में देर कर रहे हैं और मुझे हमारे जो कम्युनिस्ट भाई आप पर एतराज़ करते हैं कि आप पूंजीपतियों के हिमाती हैं, उसमें वज़न मालूम पड़ता है और यही वजह है कि वह इस प्रकार का बिल जल्दी पास नहीं कर रहे, ताकि इस बीच में वह लोग अपनी ज़मीन को किसी न किसी तरह दूसरों के बेच दें, और अपने पास काफ़ी सरमाया इक्ट्ठा कर सकें ।

अभी यह भी कहा गया कि ज़िले तोड़ दिये गये, डाक्टर काटजू साहब ने हाउस में और पबलिक में इस अम्र के बहुत ऐश्योरेन्सेज़ दिये थे कि ज़िले नहीं तोड़े जायेंगे । कोई भी गवर्नमेंट जो लोगों के आराम और सुख को दूसरी साइड पर रख कर जो जी आये करे, वह गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा देर तक क़ायम नहीं रह सकती । कहा तो यह गया था कि ज़िले नहीं तोड़े जायेंगे, लेकिन बहुत ज़िले तोड़ दिये गये और तोड़ते वक्त लोगों की राय भी नहीं पूछी गयी कि कौन ऐसा चाहता है और कौन नहीं चाहता । स्टेट पेपर्स में यह लिख दिया कि ज्ञानसिंह राड़ेवाला की यह पहले से बनाई हुई स्कीम थी, इसलिये हमने उनको तोड़ा । इसी तरह डाक्टर काटजू साहब ने पहले पहल कहा था कि वहां पर प्रेसीडेंट रूल सिर्फ़ ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन कंट्रोल करने के लिये नहीं है, कोई खास प्लानिंग या किसी बड़ी बात के करने के लिये वहां पर प्रेसीडेंट रूल नहीं चल रहा है, तो जब लोग यह कहते हैं कि लालेसनेस कंट्रोल कर दी गयी है और आप ऐसा मानते हो, तो मैं पूछता हूं कि फिर प्रेसीडेंट रूल को ऐक्सटेंड करने की क्या जरूरत है ? और अगर लालेसनेस अभी तक कंट्रोल नहीं हो पायी है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि राव साहब जो वहां पर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं वह सिचुएशन को अच्छी तरह से कंट्रोल नहीं कर सके हैं और लालेसनेस के बारे में यहां पर फ़ीगर्स भी दी गयी हैं । मैं आपको बताऊं कि यह ठीक है कि वहां पर कुछ डकैतों को मार दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं ऐसे भी बहुत से केसेज़ जानता हूं जिनमें पुलिस ने मुक़दमे बनाकर उनको डकैत डिक्लेयर किया, बाहर ले जाकर उन पर गोली चला दी और मशहूर कर दिया कि डाकुओं की पुलिस से मुठ-भेड़ हुई जिसमें पुलिस ने इतने डाकुओं को मार गिराया, तो ऐसी ऐसी बातें वहां पर हो रही हैं । मुझे पता है कि भाई गुरुदेव सिंह जो एक कम्युनिस्ट हैं किस तरह उनको एक थानेदार ने बिस्वेदार की कार में लाद कर उसके मुंह में कपड़ा दे दिया और थाना कोट कपूरा में ले गये, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि हम इसको नहीं लेते, हम मरे हुये को घर में नहीं डालते, वहां से उठा कर उसको नाहलेवाला थाने में ले गये और वहां उसके गले में ज़बरदस्ती एक बिस्वेदार की पिस्तौल डाल दी और कह दिया कि यह लोग डकैत हैं और उनके पास से यह रिवाल्वर या पिस्तौल बरामद हुई है, ऐसी बातें कर के मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि यह लालेसनेस को किस तरह कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं, ग़रीब आदमियों को ले जा कर उनके गले में ज़बरदस्ती इस तरह डाल दिया जाय ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : क्या सबूत है ?

श्री अजित सिंह : मैं सबूत दे सकता हूं अगर कोई आदमी सबूत चाहे ।

दूसरी बात मैं आप से यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कंडाघाट ज़िले को तोड़ कर सरकार ने लोगों के सुख और चैन को दूसरी तरफ़ ताक़ पर रख दिया है । पटियाला से

कंडाघाट का फ़ासला क़रीब ११० मील है और इसमें लोगों को तीन दफ़ा गाड़ी को चेन्ज करना पड़ता है, और पटियाला पहुंचने में उनको दो दिन तो ज़रूर लग जायेंगे, तो क्या आपने उसके सुख और चैन को बरबाद नहीं किया ? क्या फ़तेहगढ़ जो क़रीब ७५ मील पड़ता है वहां से पटियाला पहुंचने में लोगों को तकलीफ़ नहीं होगी? मैं परनाला की बात नहीं कहना चाहता । पुलिस के ज़ुल्मों पर चेक करने के बारे में पहले भी मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि नेशनल फ्रंट की गवर्नमेंट ने भी एक सब कमेटी बनाई हुई थी जो पुलिस की ऐक्टिविटीज़ पर चेक रक्खे और आज भी मैं गवर्नमेंट को और आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब को यह सलाह दूंगा कि कोई एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी मुक़र्रर कर दें, कोई इस हाउस के मेम्बरों को लेकर एक सब कमेटी बना दें जो पुलिस की हरकतों पर चेक रक्खे । पुलिस की ज्यादतियां मैं आपको कहां तक बताऊं । मेरे अपने ही गांव की बात है कि महज़ शक़ में एक हामिला औरत को मारा, एक पचास, साठ वर्ष की बुढ़िया को मारा और एक आदमी को मारा और कह दिया कि इसके पास डकैत आते हैं और यह डाकुओं को अपने यहां रखता है, वह बेचारा कोई डाकू का भाई या रिश्तेदार नहीं और बिल्कुल बेक़सूर था, मुझे उसने अपने बदन में पुलिस की मार से चोट के निशानाता दिखाये और उसकी बूढ़ी मां और हामिला भाभी भी चोट के दर्द से तड़प रही थीं । मैं ने इस वाक़ये की रिपोर्ट की और तहक़ीक़ात के लिये उन्हीं अफ़सरों को भेज दिया गया जिनके वह इम्मीजियेट अफ़सर थे और उस अफ़सर की अपने नीचे वाले मुलाज़िम के लिये हमदर्दी होना तो क़ुदरती है और उसको उसकी मदद तो करना ही था । इसलिये जनाबवाला, मैं आपसे अर्ज़ करूंगा कि आप कोई ऐसी कमेटी अपायन्ट करें जिस पर आप को विश्वास हो, हां अगर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों पर आपको यक़ीन न हो, तो यह अलग बात है ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह: कमेटी है ।

श्री अजित सिंह: नहीं है भाई ।

यह बात भी कही जाती है कि हमारी नेशनल गवर्नमेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिये बहुत कुछ कर रही है, बहुत कुछ किया जा रहा है, इसमें शक़ नहीं है, लेकिन यह भी ठीक है कि अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाक़ी है । उनकी हालत में सुधार करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि कोई माक़ूल इन्तज़ाम करे । हमने राव साहब को सुझाव दिया कि पिछली राड़ेवाला मिनिस्ट्री भी यह चाहती थी कि लोगों को विलेज पंचायत में रिज़र्वेशन दिया जाय और इसके लिये वह उस वक्त के लेजिस्लेचर में एक रेज़ूलेशन या बिल आया भी था ताकि उनके अन्दर से इनफ़ीरियारटी कम्प्लैक्स निकल जाये, लेकिन राव साहब ने कह दिया कि हम नहीं कर सकते । इसके लिये मैं डाक्टर काटजू से भी मिला और उनको सब पार्टियों की तरफ़ से दस्तख़त शुदा मेमोरेण्डम दिया कि ऐसा किया जाना चाहिये, इस अम्र की मैं ने उन को ११ अगस्त को चिट्ठी लिखी थी, लेकिन आज सोलह सितम्बर है, अभी तक उसका कोई जवाब उनकी ओर से नहीं मिला । डाक्टर काटजू हम पर ऐतराज़ करते हैं कि पैप्सू के मामलों में हम लोग दिलचस्पी नहीं रखते, लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाऊं कि मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में दो प्रश्न दिये थे । आपने जब ३२६ आदमियों को एक सितम्बर से सेक्रेटेरियट और सिविल सप्लाईज़ से निकाला तो उन के बारे में भी मैं ने एक शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन किया कि उन को नौकरी से क्यों निकाल दिया गया, लेकिन वह ऐडमिट नहीं किया गया और वह मेरा प्रश्न सोलह

[श्री अजित सिंह]

तारीख के क्वेश्चन लिस्ट में सब से बाद में आपको मिलेगा और इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि हम लोग पेप्सू के मामले में कितनी ज्यादा दिलचस्पी रखते हैं ।

आप ने बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ डिपार्टमेंट तोड़ दिया । यह है अपलिफ्ट आफ़ दि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स । उस के बाद कहते हैं कि उन को वज़ीफ़े मिलते हैं । वज़ीफ़े कुछ आदमियों को मिलते होंगे, मगर मुझे जो खबर पहुंचती है उस से मालूम होता है कि वज़ीफ़े नहीं मिलते और मिलते भी हैं तो बहुत कम ।

हमारे सिर्फ़ दो ही आदमी थे जो कि एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में थे, एक तो शेर सिंह और दूसरे बलदेव सिंह । इन बेचारों को भी निकाल दिया गया, वह क्यों ? दाढ़ी मुंह पर नज़र आती है इस लिये समझते हैं कि सिख ही हैं । ठीक है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाले भी सिख ही होते हैं, लेकिन जब तक हम को कुछ प्रिविलेजेज़ दिये गये हैं, दस साल तक, तब तक तो हमारे साथ थोड़ा अच्छा सलूक करो, भाई । मैं आप से यह सजेस्ट करूंगा कि जिस तरह आप ने एज में रिलैक्सेशन रक्खा है, उसी तरह एजुकेशन में भी रिलक्सेशन होना चाहिये सर्विसेज़ के लिये ।

यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार को किसानों का बड़ा ख्याल है । यह रिपोर्ट जो है जिस को पैप्सू ऐग्रेरियन रिफ़ार्म कमेटी ने बनाई है उस में लिखा है कि ९ लाख एकड़ ज़मीन है जो कल्चरेबल है, जिस को काश्त किया जा सकता है । मैं मेकेनाइज़ेशन के खिलाफ़ नहीं हूं, मगर मैं आप से अर्ज़ करूं, जनाब वाला, इस प्वाइंट को आप मेहरबानी कर के ज़रा ग़ौर से सुनें । वहां ९ लाख एकड़ ज़मीन ऐसी है जो काश्त के क़ाबिल है । वहां की आबादी की २० पर सेन्ट आबादी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की है जिन में से १८ पर सेन्ट का इन्हसार सिर्फ़ काश्त पर है, और साथ में जो काश्तकार लोग है उन के साथ मिल कर भी यह लोग काम करते हैं और अपना रोज़गार चलाते हैं । मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि मैं ने कहा कि वहां कलेक्टिव फ़ार्मिंग किया जाय । मैं ने राव साहब से भी सलाह मश्विरा किया । लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता जिन के पास ज़मीन है वह क्या करेंगे । मैं आज आप से भी सजेस्ट करता हूं कि आप जितने आदमी चाहें मैं दे सकता हूं, वह एक्सपर्ट आदमी हैं बंजर ज़मीन को अच्छी बनाने में । अगर आप ने मैकेनाइज़ेशन से काम लिया तो क्या होगा ? एक ही बार में दो आदमी सब कुछ ट्रैक्टर के ज़रिये से ठीक कर देंगे । जहां पहले दस बारह आदमी काम कर के अपनी रोटी चला सकते थे वहां अब एक या दो आदमी ही काफ़ी होंगे । इस से बेकारी और बढ़ेगी ।

इस लिये जनाब वाला, आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों पर ज़रूर ध्यान दें, ताकि उन को प्रोत्साहन मिले ।

Shri Ranjit Singh (Sangrur): The United Front Ministry in PEPSU was dislodged by the Central Government on the ground that the law and order position was not satisfactory. In this connection I would like to read some sentences from a statement in the *Tribune* newspaper on the 15th of September under the heading "Law and Order Problem in PEPSU" by Shri Rau. From this statement it is quite clear that the law and order position during the regime of the United Front Ministry was satisfactory and it was getting better and better steadily.

> "The incidence of crime showed some improvement during 1950."

This was the time, Sir, when the Caretaker Government was in office and Mr. Bhide, an I.C.S. officer was the

Home Minister in charge of law and order. He was Regional Commissioner and also Adviser to the Rajpramukh. He was all in all in PEPSU. During this time according to above report there was some improvement.

> "But it suffered a severe setback again in 1951".

In 1951, Sir, the Congress Government was in power and this was the time when the law and order position was worse. Congress Government remained in power till 1952, and in April 1952 the United Front Ministry came in power.

> "There was, however, a distinct change for the better during the second half of 1952."

This was the time when the United Front Ministry was in power and there was a distinct change for the better.

> "The improvement since the beginning of 1953, and more especially since the promulgation of the President's rule in the State has been very marked indeed."

No doubt, Sir, during the last six months the law and order position has improved considerably and the conditions are now normal and people can travel after sun-set with safety and can feel secure. Now the position has greatly improved.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: On a point of order, Sir. There is not even one Minister in the House.

An Hon. Member: There is a Parliamentary Secretary.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: He is only Parliamentary Secretary.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gauhati): He is good enough for us. His figure is also handsome.

Shri Ranjit Singh: During the last six months, Sir, the present regime has taken action against several officers belonging to only one community. Eleven officers were de-graded, six officers were sent on forced leave, the services of five officers were terminated and six officers were suspended during these last six months. Besides this, nine officers—some of them are retired and old—have been imported on very high pays and they all belong to one community.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: What community?

Shri Ranjit Singh: May be Hindus, Sir. I do not know. If the Government sets up an enquiry or makes a direct enquiry they will come to know that during the last six months the relations between the two communities have deteriorated, the gulf between the two communities is widening.

The only constructive step from the Sikh view point that the Adviser of this Government has taken is this, that they have included ten castes as Scheduled or Backward Classes. They will now get the same privileges as other Scheduled Classes get. This is the only constructive step they have taken to discourage communalism.

May I ask from the Government what steps has the Adviser taken to bring the two communities together? I for one do not find any thing having been done so far. It was the duty of the Government or that of the Administrator to call the leaders of the communities and try to know what their real and genuine grievances were, what their demands were. Had the Adviser done that and made a recommendation, the Central Government would have certainly accepted the same.

Three districts in PEPSU have been abolished against the wishes of the people on the ground that there would be a saving of Rs. 8 lakhs a year. Well, I doubt very much whether there would be so much saving. Even if there were saving, what is being saved from one side will be spent on the officers who are being imported on high pays.

The law and order position has considerably improved in PEPSU and things are now practically normal. The Delimitation Commission has practically completed its work and the electoral rolls would be ready very soon.

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

There should therefore be no hitch in fixing a definite date for the elections. If no date is fixed for the coming elections within six months, the people of PEPSU will think that the Central Government does not want that the elected Ministers of the people should rule in PEPSU. This will create impression upon the people of PEPSU that the Central Government wants to rule them in a direct or indirect manner which is against all principles of democracy. I should like to impress upon the Central Government to fix some date so that the elections are held within the next six months at any cost.

An enquiry committee was set up by the United Front Ministry which was known as the Books Scandal Enquiry committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Bahadur Fateh Singh. The enquiry was nearly concluded and the report was drafted. In the mean time Sardar Bahadur Fateh Singh died and he could not sign the report.

Sardar Hukam Singh: He had signed.

Shri Ranjit Singh: Now, I understand that an officer, Mr. Ramachandra has been nominated to this Committee on a payment of Rs. 6000. Perhaps he will start an enquiry *de novo*.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Only to sign that report.

Shri Ranjit Singh: I think he is paid Rs. 6,000 merely to sign that report.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The report is ready.

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): Signatures are valuable.

Shri Ranjit Singh: This is only waste of money.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Or fresh enquiries may be needed.

Sardar Hukam Singh: You want fresh enquiries because that goes against the Congress.

Shri Ranjit Singh: Coming to tenancy Bills, I understand, there is a Bill proposed to be passed in the near future by the Central Government. It is a very revolutionary Bill. This Bill will affect even those owners who possess more than ten acres of land. This matter has not been discussed properly either by the Advisory Committee or here by the Parliament or by the people of PEPSU because there is no elected legislature in PEPSU. This is a very important measure. Either it must be discussed by the Parliament before it is passed or it must be thoroughly discussed by the Advisory Committee. Such a drastic Bill has not so far been passed in any other State. It will affect even people who own about 10 or 12 or 20 acres of land. It will affect mostly those who own from 10 to 60 acres. This was never expected. We never thought that this will be the case. Ours is a similar State like the Punjab. The circumstances are similar. I am glad that in the Punjab there is an elected legislature and there is a Congress Ministry. They have passed a tenancy Act. We should be treated like them. We should not be treated differently. Or, let the elected Assembly come into existence in the PEPSU and let them pass the Bill as they think best. If this Bill is passed by the Central Government, the people will think that it has been passed against their wishes and the voice of the people was never taken into consideration.

श्री चिनारिया (महेन्द्रगढ़) : मैं इस रिजोल्यशन का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । लेकिन मैं इसका दुःख के साथ समर्थन करता हूं । पहले भी हालात ने मुझे ऐसा करने के लिये मजबूर किया था । हालात ऐसे हुये कि हम को राष्ट्रपति का राज लाने की जरूरत पड़ी । और अब भी हालात वैसे ही हैं । और वही मजबूरी मुझे समर्थन करने के लिये मजबूर कर रही है वरना मैं तो यह कभी नहीं चाहता कि कोई पैप्सू पर उंगली उठावे । पेप्सू हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर है, और

वहां पर डैमोक्रेसी फ़ेल हुई है । एक कांग्रेस-मैन की हैसियत से, एक नेशनलिस्ट की हैसियत से और हर तरह से मैं नहीं चाहता कि जिस जगह मैं रहता हूं उस जगह के लिये यह कहा जाय कि वहां डिमाक्रेसी फेल हुई । इसलिये मैं नहीं चाहता कि यह रूल यहां हमेशा के लिये रहे लेकिन अभी भी हालात ऐसे हैं कि मैं कहता हूं कि अभी ६ महीने ही नहीं बल्कि इससे भी ज्यादा इसके वहां रहने की ज़रूरत है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य: बीमारी का इलाज होना चाहिये ।

श्री चिनारिया: डाक्टर काटजू की गवर्नमेंट पर या स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री पर यह सब से बड़ा इल्ज़ाम लगाया गया है कि उन्होंने यह सब कांग्रेस को मज़बूत करने के लिये किया है । मुझे डा० काटजू पर रहम आता है उन पर अपोजीशन वाले यह इल्ज़ाम लगाते हैं लेकिन मैं, जो कि कांग्रेस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखता हूं, उन पर इससे भी बड़ा इल्ज़ाम लगाऊंगा । मैं पूरी आज़ादी से कह सकता हूं कि इन्होंने कभी कांग्रेस के हक़ में कोई बात नहीं की । उम्मीद यह थी कि सेंटर में कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है वह कांग्रेस की मदद करेगी लेकिन शुरू से आखिर तक उन्होंने कोई मदद नहीं की । मैं नहीं समझता कि आज इनको किस तरह इतना हित टपक पड़ा कि यह हमारे हामी हो गये । सुनिये । कांग्रेस लड़ी फ्यूडल लार्डस से, रजवाड़े शाही से, और जहां तक उसका बस चला वह लड़ी । लेकिन उस वक्त भी हमको कांग्रेस ने कोई सहायता नहीं दी । हमें अपना नाम भी कांग्रेस नहीं रखने दिया । हम ने अपना नाम प्रजा मंडल रखा । बाद में भी जब कि आजादी आयी तो उन्हीं राजाओं को जिनसे कि हम ने लड़ाई लड़ी थी, थोड़े से फ़र्क़ के साथ वहां पर राज प्रमुख बना कर बिठा दिया । और वही नहीं । इसके बाद जो इंटेरिम गवर्नमेंट बनी उसमें कांग्रेस सरकार ने हमारा कुछ ख्याल नहीं किया । वरना सरदार हुकम सिंह को यह कहने का मौक़ा नहीं मिलता कि . . .

सरदार हुकम सिंह: उन को निकाल दीजिये ।

श्री चिनारिया: आगे लीजिये । जब इंटेरिम गवर्नमेंट आयी तो हम उम्मीद करते थे कि कांग्रेस लड़ी है और यह एक वाहिद जमात है इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारी मदद करेगी । लेकिन बजाय इसके राड़ेवाला को हमारे ऊपर बिठा दिया जाता है । पी० सी० सी० ने इस बात पर ऐतराज़ किया कि अगर राड़ेवाला को या राजप्रमुख के किसी आदमी को वज़ारत में लिया जायगा तो हम नहीं आवेंगे लेकिन उसके बावजूद अकालियों को, जो कि सिक्यूलर नहीं थे, दो सीटें दी गईं, और लोकसभा को, जिसकी उम्र सिर्फ़ तीन महीने की थी और जिसको राजप्रमुख ने लाखों रुपया खर्च करके खड़ा किया था, दो सीटें दी गयीं । और उन दोनों के बराबर यानी चार सीटें कांग्रेस वालों को दी जाती हैं । यह रियायत हम को दी जाती है । सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने पंजाब में भी वज़ारत बनायी लेकिन अकालियों को अकाली होने की हैसियत से वज़ारत में नहीं लिया बल्कि जब उन्होंने कांग्रेस प्लेज पर दस्तख़त कर दिये तब उन को वज़ारत में लिया । लेकिन हमारे यहां अकालियों को वैसे ही ले लिया बावजूद इसके कि पी० सी० सी० ने कहा कि हम वज़ारत में नहीं आवेंगे । राड़ेवाला को आगे रखा गया । यही नहीं । जितनी दफ़ा भी मिनिस्ट्री बनी राड़ेवाला को आगे रखा गया । हमारे दोस्त कहते हैं कांग्रेस रेजीम, कांग्रेस रेजीम । लेकिन कांग्रेस रेजीम तो वहां सिर्फ़ एक महीना रही ।

सरदार हुकम सिंह: उस वक्त राड़ेवाला कांग्रेस में था ।

श्री चिनारिया : कभी भी नहीं वह कभी प्राइमरी मेम्बर भी नहीं रहा ।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : वह पहले कांग्रेस का मेम्बर था ।

श्री चिनारिया : नहीं । न वह हमारा, प्राइमरी मेम्बर था और न आफिस बियरर था.....

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): I would like to know what is happening?

श्री चिनारिया : बल्कि मैं आपको याद दिलाऊं कि जिस वक्त इंटेरिम गवर्नमेंट बनी तो पी० सी० सी० की तरफ से काले झंडे निकाले गये थे ।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : और राड़ेवाला मिनिस्ट्री को तोड़ा किसने था और कितने आदमियों को कैद किया गया ।

श्री चिनारिया : आप कहते थे कि तिरंगा महल पर क्यों लगा दिया गया, राजा का झंडा लगाया जाय । आप तो अब भी राजाओं के हक में हैं । शुरू से चले आये हैं । जब इंटेरिम गवर्नमेंट बनाते वक्त गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को पूरे अख्तियारात थे उस वक्त उन्होंने कांग्रेस की हिमायत नहीं की, यही नहीं बल्कि राड़ेवाला को आगे रखा तो आज किस तरह से यह कांग्रेस को मजबूत करने के लिए तैयार हो गये होंगे । मुझे तो यकीन नहीं आता ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : न्यायपरस्त ज्यादा हैं ।

श्री चिनारिया : तो अगर हम इल्जाम लगावें तो ठीक है क्योंकि इन्होंने हमेशा राड़ेवाला को आगे रखा, राजप्रमुख को आगे रखा, पर सरदार हुक्म सिंह कैसे इल्जाम लगा सकते हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल भी हालत को ठीक नहीं कर सकता । पैप्सू एक जिले के बराबर है और उस में दो जिले, तीन जिले या पांच जिले बना दिये जायं तो ठीक बात थी । लेकिन अब भी कोई देर की बात नहीं है । आप यह रिजोल्यूशन पास कर दीजिये । अभी तक हमारे वह जिले नहीं तोड़े गये ! मैं कहता हूं कि इस के लिये हिम्मत होनी चाहिये । अगर यह बात ठीक है तो ऐसा ही करिये, वरना कुछ न कहिये ।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : जो कमेटी यहां से भेजी गयी, वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिये बनायी गयी थी ।

श्री चिनारिया : कोई भी कमेटी जाय, लेकिन जायज बात यह है कि जो जिले छोटे छोटे हैं उन को बड़ा करना है । तो आप बड़ा कीजिये । उन के लिये कमेटी बैठनी हो तो कमेटी बिठा लें, वरना यह क्या कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर कम भी कर दिये और जिले भी वैसे के वैसे ही रहे ।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : हम ने कहा था कि धोके में न रख कर हिम्मत से कहिये और तोड़िये ।

श्री चिनारिया : तो यही तो मैं भी कह रहा हूं । मैं भी यही कहता हूं कि जो जिले तोड़ने हैं वे तोड़िये और हिम्मत से तोड़िये और अगर आप का सही कदम है तो इस को उठाइये ।

खैर, यह तो एक आम जनरल बात थी जो कि मैं कह रहा था । अब मेरे दोस्त यह कहते हैं कि अब तक कांग्रेस की हिमायत हुई है, अब जो मिनिस्टर गये हैं तो उन पर भी यह इल्जाम लगाया जा रहा है कि वह जितना काम कर रहे हैं वह तमाम कांग्रेस को मजबूत करने के लिये कर रहे हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि उन्होंने कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया जो कांग्रेस को सहायता दे सके ।

श्री अजित सिंह : वह तो बाहर के ही हैं।

श्री चिनारिया : यह बाहर [और अन्दर का सवाल क्या है यह तो मैं नहीं समझता मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान एक है। अगर इंगलैंड से कोई आदमी लिया जाय तो बाहर का कहूंगा। लेकिन अगर दिल्ली से कोई चला जाय या राजस्थान से चला जाय तो वह मेरे भाई हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि लोकल टेलैंट को वहां तरजीह दी जाय, लेकिन इतनी खिलाफ़त भी न की जाय कि बाहर से कोई न आये। लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि महज़ प्रैसीडैंट्स रूल से काम नहीं चलेगा। चोर को मारने से [एक चोर मरता है लेकिन चोरी खत्म नहीं होती। लेकिन चोर की] मां मारने से आयन्दा चोर पैदा होने बन्द हो जाते हैं। बीमारी का इलाज तभी सही हो सकता है जब उस के काज़ेज को दूर कर दिया जाय। उस के सबब को दूर कर दिया जाय, उस के कारणों को हटा दिया जाय। कारण तो अभी बदस्तूर मौजूद हैं और वह कारण यह है कि फ्यूडल सिस्टम अब भी बदस्तूर किसी न किसी शक्ल में वहां क़ायम है। उसी फ्यूडल सिस्टम के साथ वह चीज़ भी है जिस को आप काम्युनैलिज्म कहते हैं जिसके आप इतने सख्त खिलाफ़ हैं और जिस के लिये आप कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की बरबादी उससे हुई है। मैं इस के बारे में एक सबूत दे देना चाहता हूं कि महाराजा पटियाला सियाकत हयात खां को चीफ़ मिनिस्टर बना सकते थे, हरिकृष्ण कोल को वह चीफ़ मिनिस्टर बना सकते थे, एक कश्मीरी ब्राह्मण को वह चीफ़ मिनिस्टर बना सकते थे। लेकिन हमारे पंडित नेहरू और डाक्टर काटजू सिवाय सिक्ख के किसी और को वहां प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं बना सकते। तो मैं कहता हूं कि आप इस तरह क्यों सोचते हैं? इस माने में क्यों सोचते हैं? जब कि आप की स्टेट आज एक सेक्युलर स्टेट है, तो यह क्यों कहते हैं कि सिक्ख ही चीफ़ मिनिस्टर बने। मुझे इस से दर्द नहीं है कि सिक्ख बनाया जाय, चाहे हर जगह सिक्ख हो। लेकिन यह ख्याल करना ठीक नहीं है कि सिक्ख ही बनाया जाय। आप ने कांग्रेस की मिनिस्ट्री बनायी थी। कांग्रेस का जो भी लीडर था, आप ने उस के लिये यह क्यों सोचा कि वह हिन्दू है। अगर कांग्रेस की मदद करनी थी और उसूलों की भी पाबन्दी होनी थी, तो जो कांग्रेस का लीडर था, उस को आप चीफ़ मिनिस्टर बनाते।

सरदार हुकम सिंह : इसलिये कि सिक्खों में फूट होनी चाहिये।

श्री चिनारिया : मेरे दिल में तो सिक्खों और हिन्दुओं का ख्याल नहीं है। आप के दिल में यह ख्याल पैदा होता है। मैं तो सिक्खों और हिन्दुओं में कोई फ़र्क नहीं समझता। आप के केश हैं, वरना आप में और मुझ में कोई फर्क नहीं है। मैं तो दोनों को एक ही समझता हूं। मैं इस चीज़ को सोचता ही नहीं कि सिक्ख है या हिन्दू। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप भी इस को भूल जाइये। हिन्दुस्तान का भला इसी में है।

फिर आप एक बात यह लीजिये कि आप तमाम सैक्युलर लाज पास करते हैं। लेकिन अकाली पार्टी, हिन्दू महासभा और जो काम्युनल नाम के आरगेनाइजेशन्स हैं, उन की इलैक्शन में क्यों जगह देते हैं। उन को जगह न दीजिये, वह आप ही इस तरह खत्म हो जावेंगे।

[श्री चिनारिया]

खैर इस बात से भी कोई मतलब नहीं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पैप्सू के हालात नहीं सुधर सकते जब तक कि रजवाड़ाशाही वहां किसी न किसी सूरत में मौजूद है। जब तक काम्युनैलिज्म वहां है और इन चीजों का वहां असर है, तब तक पैप्सू की हालत नहीं सुधर सकती। मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि पंजाब में क्यों काम्युनैलिज्म खत्म हो गया, क्योंकि वहां रजवाड़ाशाही नहीं थी। काश्मीर में क्यों हालत ठीक हो गयी, क्योंकि वहां रजवाड़ाशाही नहीं थी। वहां इस का असर नहीं था, इसलिये वहां काम्युनैलिज्म नहीं है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि उस का सीधा हल यही है कि पैप्सू जो एक ग़ैर कुदरती चीज़ है। जोग्राफिकली, इकानामिकली, हर तरह से यह ग़लत चीज़ है। उस के अन्दर सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि वहां फ्यूडैलिज्म का और काम्युनेलिज्म का बहुत ज़ोर है। राजस्थान में वह नहीं है। कितनी ही और जगह राजप्रमुख हैं, लेकिन वह पालिटिक्स में हिस्सा नहीं लेते, वह काम्युनल नहीं हैं। इसलिये अगर है भी तो कम से कम उन का पूरा असर नहीं पड़ता। लेकिन यहां तो राजप्रमुख और काम्युनैलिज्म एक दूसरे से दोनों वाबस्ता हैं। इलैक्शन्स ने दिखा दिया कि जो अकाली टिकट पर आए, जो काम्युनल टिकट पर आए, उन लोगों का एक साथ गठजोड़ा हो गया उन लोगों से जो कि राजा के आदमी थे, जो फ्यूडल लार्डस थे। और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि सरविसैज के बारे में राड़ेवाला ने भी कहा है कि वे चाहे अनट्रेंड, इनऐफीशियेंट और करप्ट हैं। जो अफसर लोग हैं वे तो इतने लायल हैं अपने मास्टर्स के कि उन को ट्रेनिंग की ज़रूरत नहीं है। वह तो ऐफीशियेंट हैं, उन के लिये ऐफीशियेंसी का एक ही मीआर है कि लायल टू दि मास्टर्स हों। वहां छः मिनिस्ट्रीज़ चलीं, उन्होंने कहा कि वे हर एक के लायल रहे, लेकिन सिवाय कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्री के।

Sardar Hukam Singh: It is wrong information, Sir. It is a wrong quotation. He has only said that they were loyal to their master, and whoever the master is they must remain loyal. That was what he said. And that is sufficient for Government efficiency.

श्री चिनारिया : खैर, सुनिए, जो बात मैं कह रहा हूं।

They are loyal to their master, but that master is still in existence in the shape of the Rajpramukh.

यह इसलिये कि सरविसैज उस की भरती की हुई हैं। वहां की जो सर्विसैज हैं वह एकदम ओवरहाल की जानी चाहिएं क्योंकि उनमें करप्शन और कम्युनलिज्म का फ्री रैम्पेंट है। यह लोग जब तक राड़ेवाला मिनिस्ट्री रही, उस वक्त तक उसके लायल थे, लेकिन जब कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्री चन्द दिन के लिए आई तो उसके प्रति वह डिसलायल रहे और कांग्रेस मिनिसटर्स के जो सेक्रेटरीज़, अंडर सैक्रेट्रीज़ और सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट्स थे उन्होंने कांग्रेस मिनिस्टर्स का हुक्म नहीं माना और उन पर यह इल्जाम था कि वह कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्री से प्रीजुडिस्ड हैं। मुझे यह तस्लीम करना पड़ता है कि हमारे प्रैसीडेंट रूल में, राव साहब में और डाक्टर काटजू जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं यह ताक़त नहीं है कि पेप्सू में जो रैंक कम्युनलिज्म फैली हुई है उसको खत्म कर दें, इलैक्शन भी उसका सही इलाज नहीं है, मैं नहीं समझता कि पैप्सू में डैमोक्रेसी फेल हुई है, वैसे और राज्यों

में भी डैमोक्रेसी फेल हो सकती है, केन्द्र और स्टेट्स में डबल लैजिस्लेचर रखने की क्या जरूरत है पैप्सू के बारे में तो मैं यह सलाह दूंगा कि उसका सही इलाज यह होगा कि पैप्सु को खत्म करके पंजाब में मिला दिया जाय, छोटा सा सूबा है और अगर आपने ऐसा कर दिया तो आपका सारा सिरदर्द जाता रहेगा और यह जो कम्युनिलिज्म और करप्शन सर्विसेज और लोगों में फैला हुआ है यह सब जाता रहेगा। इसी इलाज को अगर आप अमल में लायेंगे, तभी यह मसला हल होगा, यानी पैप्सू को तोड़कर पंजाब प्रान्त में मिला लिया जाय। सब झगड़ा अपने आप हल हो जायेगा। राज प्रमुख, कम्यूनलिज्म और भ्रष्ट सर्विसेज सब खत्म हो जायेंगे, क्योंकि न रहेगा बांस न बजेगी बांसरी।

Shri Namdhari: Everything is tested by a proper gauge. Fever is tested by a thermometer. I have been having temperature for one month and I have tested and still I have got 100 degrees.

All we have to test is whether the law and order situation in PEPSU has improved or not improved, whether Mr. Rau has made enormous progress or not. I just give a little instance. Two friends were sleeping in a winter night in a room and none of them went out in the night. In the morning, one said that it rained outside. Then the other asked: 'How did you know? He replied: 'A cat came inside and I saw that she was wet'.

Sir, the other day some people, common people, poor men—I do not talk about the rich people or party people who are prejudiced—who had some work in the Supreme Court came here and met me. I asked them how things were there. 'Are you enjoying better security now or was it better previously?' They replied, and I am quoting their actual words because I have decided that after my hair have gone grey I should never tell a lie.....

Sardar Hukam Singh: There are still some black hair.

12 NOON

Shri Namdhari: If we put a necklace on the neck of a goat, nobody will touch the goat. Mr. Rau has done tremendous good work. And I tell you honestly this is the opinion of the common villager who has come here. They were coming from my constituency and they were asking me 'Who is the better advocate we should engage?'. (*Interruption*). This is the position. Now, I do not know what is the matter of dispute now to be worried. If the administrator is bad, it is a matter of very great inconvenience to the public. We should be worried about it. But the fact is: the man has handled the job so efficiently. All these details about Delimitation Commission's report, voters' list etc. will be completed and elections are going to take place. Previously, you know, a Punjab Minister challenged a Minister of PEPSU, that after sunset nobody can dare go with a fine horse and a beautiful girl outside. So you could understand the difference in the law and order position of the previous days and now in Mr. Rau's days. I say that the President's rule is even much superior to any party rule in the country. (*Interruptions*). The President is a non-party personality and it is the President's representative who has gone there. He has nothing to do with party. If any Congress member complained that they were not helped, I think Mr. Rau was quite justified. He would not have encouraged any party. He is there to do justice to the people, not to work for any party, and he has done well from that point of view. That is what I feel.

Now, my elder, Sardar Sahib, for whom I have got very very great respect is the noblest personality. He says that these people have been imported—I do not know whether Mr. Karmarkar issued any import licence—from outside into PEPSU and no Sikh was taken and all that. I tell him: this is a question of the old

[Shri Namdhari]

days when the British were here, when there was 'divide and rule' policy. This 'divide and rule' policy was the 1940 model; it is now out of date. Twelve people may have been imported due to their efficiency. But there are Sikh officers like Sardar Karnail Singh, General Manager of the Northern Railway, and Sardar Datar Singh and others. Nobody objects to these people being here. This point of view is absolutely wrong and out of date. I want to impress upon my elder that the Sikhs are better treated now. I told even the Foreign Minister of Pakistan: 'We won't get a better man than Nehru for centuries more who is non-communal, who is a man of God and who wants to see that full justice is done to everybody'. So we must come to a compromise. I was always playing the role of uniting people. Therefore, I also want my Akali friends to realise that the communities who do not change with the times do not deserve to live. If they do not change with the times, they will eliminate themselves. Your son is dearest to you; you kiss him and play with him; but if he catches smallpox, you put him in the infectious diseases hospital. Similar is the case here. We have to change with the times. Those days are gone. In the British days in the Punjab Council, there were 176 members—total—and out of them, 33 were Sikhs. Now there are 126 members and out of them, 44 are Sikhs. Three Ministers are Sikhs; three are others. Then, as I have told you, Sardar Karnail Singh and Sardar Datar Singh are here in the Centre. Then you see Sardar Surjeet Singh Majithia and Sardar Swaran Singh are here in the Centre. Instead of one, we have two Sikh Ministers in the Centre. Of course, our complaint can be that as far as the Guru Sikhs are concerned, instead of one Baldev Singh two have been taken; your party man has not been taken. One man said: 'They have done everything and want to pull my leg. What have they done in the case of the Backward Classes Commission? They have taken only one Sikh out of 11.' I said that they have done a big blunder. If you calculate from that point of view, out of 33 crores of population, one member represents 3 crores, and the Sikhs are only 50 lakhs. If you feel that Sikhs have not been taken from your point of view, then out of the total weight, only 25 seers go to your share; the balance they have given you extra.

I had the honour to preside over the All India Hindu-Sikh Unity Conference at Hardwar Kumb in 1950 where there were two lakhs of people. I have seen the Hindus and Sikhs living together as brothers and saying *Guru Govind ki jai, Guru Nanak ki jai, Ramachandra ki jai* and *Krishna ki jai*. When I spoke to them I gave a brief history for five minutes and told them that from birth to death the two systems are same. *Sankrant, Poornamasi* and all that is the same and as far as spiritual incarnation is concerned our authority is the *Guru Granth Sahib*. What were the inspirations of Guru Nanak and Guru Govind Singh? It is not their fault that they are innocent of their own *ithihas*. Before we were all residing here, without any difference. The exploiters came and divided us as Hindus and Sikhs. Otherwise such a noble personality as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya would never have gone to Amritsar and said, 'I want to see in every Hindu family in India at least one Sikh.' It is said that the martyr is the seed of the Church. When the psychological engineer came he saw that we had this *ithihas* here and these sons of Bharatmata were being enrolled in the country's Army and get martyrdom and.....

An Hon. Member: Why not talk of PEPSU?

Mr. Chairman: May I ask the hon. Member who is speaking now to come to the relevant point, to the resolution before the House.

Shri Namdhari: Yes, I am finishing this point. The result will be this, Sir. Now these people exploited us

and separated into Hindus and Sikhs. If all this had not been started we would have been living amicably and peacefully. There is no question whether one is a Hindu or a Sikh. My submission is that there is no dispute. Mr. Rau's administration is as efficient as anything. As far as we are concerned we have got nothing against the Sikhs. The whole Congress party is with them; our leader is with them. It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who went to the Jatha and courted arrest. That was not a Congress Morcha; it was a jatha morcha. My submission is that we have got a secular leader. When I had been to Hyderabad I told the Muslims there that any minority community can only be safe in a secular government. I also request my elder for whom I again say I have got the greatest respect, Sardar Hukam Singh, that they should leave off that chapter, that picture in which the Hindus and Sikhs are separate. We are cremated in the same way and we come to the earth in the same way and there is no difference. During the last war, the Sikhs though they are 50 lakhs in number demonstrated that they were 40 per cent. of the total Indian power because they got 40 per cent. of the Victoria Crosses. I do not want that we should not get the full benefit to the Sikh community. I do not want that India should be deprived of that. You should not have those ties broken unnecessarily. I would request him to consider it deeply. We should not think that PEPSU alone is ours; every Indian house is ours and ours is theirs and there is nothing separate.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Excuse me, Sir, the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Namdhari was so poetic and musical that it sent me to sleep. I cannot claim that I know all about PEPSU either through mental telepathy or hallucination or visions like Dr. Katju. I can only tell you that I see a particular pattern in all the actions that have been taken because the same pattern is to be found applied in all so-called native States. I come from Hyderabad and we Hyderabadis have had sufficient experience, and a hard-boiled experienced old scoundrel like me knows much more about the secret moves of those two beautiful but highly dangerous and treacherous sisters known as the Home Ministry and the States Ministry. Unless you know the motives behind them, what is the plan and the hidden motive you cannot judge and all discussions are useless.

Now, the arguments that Dr. Katju has brought forward are the same old routine arguments that he brought forward last time. That is: deterioration of law and order, and the Government of India was forced to take over PEPSU. What a horrible name—Pepsu—it reminds me of dyspepsia. All must be wrong when we wrongly call it PEPSU. Absorb it in Punjab and this dyspepsia stops. Then, deterioration in the law and order situation, political instability, need to ensure free and fair elections!—sounds so beautiful.

Now, with regard to the deterioration in the law and order situation. There is the statement of Dr. Katju and on the opposite side there is the statement by Mr. Rau. Both are honourable men; and Mr. Rau was appointed by the President under the advice of Dr. Katju.

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): So are you.

Dr. Jaisoorya: It is a question of interpretation. Therefore this won't hold water. Now, it is fact that there was deterioration in the law and order situation in PEPSU. But, what was its nature? He did not tell us the nature. There were biswedars. Yes, there were. What was their function? He never told us that there were biswedars, although the previous administrators like P. Young gave it in their history. He was the first Settlement Officer from 1901-08. He describes these biswedars. What were these biswedars? They were mere rent collectors. In 40 years they became owners of the land. That means the peasants who up till then owned

[Dr. Jaisoorya]

the land were forced to become occupancy tenants. The peasants never accepted that. That is the whole genesis of the trouble. Now, P. Young says:

> "There was throughout the State a strong offensive and defensive alliance between the officials and the landlords. Proprietary rights were converted into occupancy rights for the peasantry as a sop for the conscience of officers who knew well that they were favouring men of their own class."

This is actually the pattern of feudalism which we have got also in Hyderabad. Now the things became so bad that even the Venkatachar Committee felt that there should be again an enquiry into the question of ownership of land. Who is this Venkatachar? He is known to me for 35 years and I know he is not yet a Communist. Venkatachar is a very big man in the States Ministry. Nothing of that sort happened in the interim Ministry headed by Raghubir Singh. Brishbhan. When that Ministry fell then came this thing.

Now I will give you only one point. I like Dr. Katju because he speaks so frankly and unguardedly. He made a speech some months ago, long before this Ministry was overthrown and the President's rule was brought in. He made one significant remark, "An Agrarian revolution in PEPSU is in the offing". That is the secret of the whole thing. He blusted out the truth and that is why I like him very much."

Having said so the question is what were the dacoities for. Just as in China and also in certain parts of Hyderabad these dacoits were hirelings of the Biswedars who used to collect rent from the peasantry by force. This is the origin of the dacoity. According to Rau himself in the latter half of 1952 the condition was very much better. Who was there then? Not the Congress Government but Rarewala. Now the function of dacoits, the collection of rent, under the President's rule has been taken over by the police. A statement made by my hon. friend in one of his White Papers says very frankly:

> "Grain also has been collected."

In other words previously the peasantry could fight back, as in ancient China peasantry used to fight back, but now the peasantry cannot fight back in PEPSU because of the legalised extortion by policemen armed with the superior arms. That is another point.

Here I may tell you one thing. The peasantry never refused to pay land revenue. They only said, "this ownership of land was taken away from us in the shape of giving it to *biswedars* aided by the Maharajas, we have never accepted it and we will not accept it". I think the Venkatachar Committee wanted to review all these things. Neither I nor Dr. Katju have got evidence to show that the problems of the peasantry have been safeguarded.

I would not take very much time of the House. I will go to the defence of Mr. Rau. I never heard his name before so I have no enmity towards him. Under the Tenancy Act tremendous improvement has taken place that instead of the peasant paying twelve times the land revenue he is only paying eighteen times now. A great improvement!

Then old out-moded sales tax is still in force. Even essential goods come under it. That is another improvement. Compensation which the United Front suggested as Rs. 50 has been increased only by Rs. 21,000 still greater improvement!

The Planning Commission had fixed a target of five lakhs acres of land to be reclaimed. Two years have gone but not one inch has been touched. What is the reason for that? The Government has not been able to make up its mind as to what type of tractors

should be bought. In the meantime the landlords are selling off lands in order to evade the law.

Two thousand wells were to have been dug and one thousand pumps were to be installed but not one has been done. Fourteen out of twenty-one tractors are sleeping under a tree at Nabha. In the words of Napolean about China, "there lies a slumbering giant; let it sleep".

The "model" village of Syambli Saini remains without a school, dispensary or post office. That is a great improvement! To crown all these "magnificent achievements", the PEPSU Princes are having quite a nice time. The previous bad Ministry had refused the Maharani of Jind's request for allotment of a large area of forest land. The benevolent President's rule has most obligingly granted her simple request.

One Rani Olive Jaswant Kaur is living in United Kingdom. Life there is costly, income tax high and cosmetics expensive, so the poor lady should be allowed to have a pension of Rs. 10,000/- net after paying the heavy tax. Another nice lady Princess Ruby Grewal, wife of the honourable secretary to Honourable Association of the Heaven Born Services, known as I.C.S. has been equally obligingly granted an annual life pension of Rs. 10,000.

Dr. Katju: Are you quite sure about this?

Dr. Jaisoorya: You can tell me afterwards. This is my information. I do not get brain waves.

Dr. Katju: I have become sick of hearing all this.

Dr. Jaisoorya: A sum of Rs. 65,000 due from the Managing Director of the Patiala Bank, with the bank already on the downward path, has been most charmingly written off. That is what I am told. Patiala is a closed book for me.

Dr. Katju: I would request my hon. friend to take pity and not repeat hearsay.

Dr. Jaisoorya: May I ask the Home Minister, "what is your White Paper?" It is nothing but hearsay. Finally long live the President's rule in PEPSU. That is all.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता ने जो बातें कही हैं उन का जवाब तो मैं समझता हूं कि काटजू साहब ही अच्छी तरह दे सकते हैं । इसलिये उन की बातों की बहस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता । कुछ बातें मुझे कहनी हैं जो मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भाई ने नहीं कही हैं । अन्दाजा है कि छः महीने के अन्दर पैप्सू राज्य के अन्दर इलैक्शन होने जा रहे हैं । इस हाउस का हर एक सैक्शन कम से कम कहता तो यह जरूर है, चाहे हो या न हो, कि फ्री एण्ड फ़ेयर इलैक्शन्स हों । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं और उन्हें कुछ जानकारी देना चाहता हूं । मैं पैप्सू का रहने वाला नहीं हूं । लेकिन पंजाब का रहने वाला हूं और पंजाब और पैप्सू एक मिली जुली चीज है । पैप्सू हमारा पंजाब का एक जजीरा है । इसलिये जो कुछ हालात हमारे यहां हैं उन की कुछ खराबियां और अच्छाइयां जो हैं उन का पैप्सू के हालात पर भी असर होता है । तो जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि फ्री एण्ड फ़ेयर इलैक्शन्स के लिये दो तीन चीजों की बड़ी जरूरत है । एक जरूरत तो यह है कि आपकी जितनी आफ़ीशियल मैशीनरी है, वह इम्पार्शीयल हो । आज पैप्सू के अन्दर अगर आप नौकरशाही का एक इतिहास खोलें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि कोई किसी का साला है, कोई किसी का बाबा है, एक रिश्तेदारों की सरकार है और रिश्ते से ही सब को नौकरी

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

मिली हैं। ऐसी हालत में उन से क्या तवक्को इन्सानियत के नाते इम्पार्शियलिटी की कोई कर सकता है, इसका अन्दाजा हाउस लगा सकता है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पैप्सू के अन्दर इन छः महीने के अन्दर इलैक्शन हो और फ्री एंड फेयर इलैक्शन हो, तो आप को चाहिये कि इस नौकरशाही को ठीक करें। मेरे भाई ने गिला किया कि वहां तो दूसरे सूबों से लोग इम्पोर्ट हो कर आते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि दूसरे सूबों से न कहिये, अपने पड़ौसी से जिस के कि वह जजीरा है, वहां से ही लोग मंगावें। वहां के भाई भी पंजाब में रहे हैं। उन के जमाने में बहुत सारे भाई रिक्रूट हुये थे। इसलिये उस सूबे के ऊपर तो यह इल्जाम नहीं लगाया जा सकता है कि वहां केश की जो आफ़ीशियल मैशीनरी है वह ठीक नहीं है।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह: वह हमारे राज्य में कौन से रिक्रूट हुये थे?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह: नैशनल डिमाक्रैटिक फ्रंट के जमाने में। जिस की वजारत तोड़ी गयी थी उस का नाम नैशनल डिमाक्रैटिक फ्रंट था और जो उसूल और जो बात वह कहते हैं वह कहां तक मुनासिब है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं। लेकिन उन का जो भी मैनीफ़ैस्टो था, और जो जमींदारा लीग का मैनीफ़ैस्टो था, उस से वह बहुत मिलता जुलता था। पंजाब के अन्दर तीस साल तक जमींदारा लीग का रूल रहा और बहुत सारे अफ़सर उस लीग के राज्य के जमाने में भरती हुये थे। तो मैं उस बात की तरफ़ नहीं जाना चाहता था, क्योंकि पंजाब का यहां पर डिसकशन नहीं है। लेकिन मेरे लायक़ दोस्त, सरदार हुक्म सिंह ने वे बातें मुझ से कहलवाईं तो कहना पड़ा है। खैर यह बात जो है वह उठाने वाली बात नहीं है।

यहां एक भाई ने कहा कि कुछ दो अफ़सरों को वहां से हटा दिया गया, क्योंकि उन के मुंह पर दाढ़ी थी। मुझे आज भी पैप्सू के तीन बड़े बड़े अफ़सर दिखाई देते हैं, गैलरी के अन्दर बैठे हुये, जिन के मुंह पर दाढ़ी है। तो अगर यह दाढ़ी ही सारे पैप्सू के अफ़सरों में न होती तो वहां का आई० जी० दिखाई नहीं देता। यह कोई ऐसी बड़ी बात नहीं है, इसलिये मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं जानता हूं कि वहां जो कुछ हुआ है वह नैपाटिज्म, करप्शन और रिश्तेदारी की वजह से हुआ है। उस को साफ़ करने के लिये यह हुआ है।

मुझे एक बात का डर है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस से हमारे सूबे को कुछ घाटा भी होगा, लेकिन कुछ विश्वास है और कुछ हक़ है, इसलिये कहता हूं। हम पंजाब वाले समझते हैं कि हम ने कुछ क्या किया है। जो कुछ खराबी हमारे अन्दर आवेगी उस को भी हम नेक और साफ़ करेंगे। जिस चीज़ की तरफ़ मैं इशारा करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमेशा के लिये जिस तरह से पैप्सू पंजाब का एक जजीरा रहा है, उसी तरह वहां उन की नौकरशाही को भी पंजाब की नौकरशाही का एक जजीरा बना दीजिये। पंजाब और पैप्सू की नौकरशाही को मिला दीजिये। मैं यह समझता हूं कि उस में पैप्सू की नौकरशाही में जो खराबियां हैं वे पंजाब की नौकरशाही में पैनीट्रेट करेंगे। लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि बड़ी हद तक हम उन को ठीक कर सकेंगे। उस के मुक़ाबले में पैप्सू के अन्दर जो रिश्तेदारीशाही है और जो खराबियां हैं वे कम से कम दूर हो जावेंगी। तो जहां इलैक्शन के लिये तो वह बहुत जरूरी है ही, लेकिन इलैक्शन के अलावा भी अगर इस पैप्सू को पंजाब का एक जजीरा रहना ही

है तो कम से कम पैप्सू की नौकरशाही भी पंजाब की नौकरशाही का जज़ीरा रहे ।

इसके अलावा एक बात और है । मैं देहात का रहने वाला हूं । मुझे इलैक्शन का तजुर्बा है । मैं ने भी इलैक्शन लड़ा है और पड़ौस में देखा भी है । यहां तो बड़ी डींगें हांकते हैं, सरदार हुकम सिंह साहब और बड़ी उम्मीदें रखते हैं । लेकिन सभापतिजी, आप के मार्फ़त मैं हाउस को बताना चाहता हूं कि उस प्रदेश में अगर फ़ेयर और फ़्री इलैक्शन हो तो जितने कि इन के साथी हैं, उन में से मुश्किल से कोई पांच या सात भाई आ सकते हैं। वहां हालत क्या है ? वहां इलैक्शन जो होता है तो क्या हालत होती है यह मैं जानता हूं । भाई अजीत सिंह ने शिक़ायत की है । लेकिन ऐसी ही बात शायद मैं कहता । हमारे जो हरिजन भाई हैं और जो ग़रीब भाई हैं, उन की राय भरने का जब वक्त आता है तो उस रात को उन को कहा जाता है कि तुम को अगर इस गांव में रहना है, अपने आप को ज़िन्दा रखना है तो उसी तरह से राय दो जिस तरह कि हम चाहते हैं । और अगर तुम किसी खास आज़ादी से राय देना चाहते हो तो अपना रास्ता पकड़ो । उन से कहा जाता है कि यह हमारी बिस्वेदारी है, यह हमारी ज़मींदारी है । यहां के हम मालिक हैं, यहां की जात के हम मालिक हैं, यहां के कुएं के हम मालिक हैं, यहां की ज़मीन के हम मालिक हैं, यहां की शामिलात के हम मालिक हैं, यहां के रास्ते के हम मालिक हैं । इसलिये अगर चाहते हो कि ज़िन्दा रहो, अपनी ज़िन्दगी को बरक़रार रखना चाहते हो, तो जिस तरह हम कहते हैं उस तरह राय दो । अगर यह नहीं चाहते तो जाओ, किसी को भी राय दो, वहां तुम फिर नहीं रह सकते । वहां यह हालत है । उन्हें बताया जाता है, भाई कहते हैं, कि यह अकाली टिकट वाले आज रात को आये हैं, कल चले जावेंगे । यह वज़ीर साहब भी आवेंगे, चले जावेंगे । लेकिन हमारा और तुम्हारा रिश्ता ऐसा है कि आने जाने वाला नहीं है । अगर तुम चाहते हो कि शान्ति से रहो तो हमारे कहने से राय दो । हमने अपने कान्स्टीट्यूशन, विधान, के अन्दर यह रखा था कि कोई आदमी इस देश के अन्दर इस तरह ज़बरदस्ती के ढंग से राय न दे ।

श्री अजित सिंह : आप इकानामिकली उन की तरक्की करिये ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मैं उसी की बात अभी कहता हूं । हमारे सूबे में पंजाब में ऐसी चीजें कही गयी थीं । उसी चीज़ का इलाज करने के लिये पंजाब ने एक क़ायदा बनाया, जिसकी मंज़ूरी हमारे माननीय वज़ीर साहब ने अभी तक नहीं दी है । वह क़ायदा हम ने यह बनाया है कि न शामिलात की ज़मीन में किसी का हक़ है, न कुएं में किसी का हक़ है, न जात में किसी का हक़ ह, न रास्ते में किसी का हक़ है । इस में सब का हक़ है । कोई नहीं कह सकता कि इस रास्ते से तुम नहीं जाने पावोगे अगर हमारे कहने के मुताबिक़ राय नहीं दोगे । इस तरह का उन्होंने एक क़ायदा बनाया कि शामिलात के अन्दर, कुएं के अन्दर, जोत और रास्ते के अन्दर सब का साझा है, किसी एक खास आदमी का कोई हक़ नहीं है । वह क़ायदा बनाया है और अगर मेरी सलाह मशविरा मान कर होम मिनिस्टर साहब मंज़ूरी दे देंगे तो हालात ऐसे पैदा हो जावेंगे कि जिन में लोग आज़ादी से राय दे सकें । फिर लोग किसी के दबाव में आ कर, डर में आ कर राय नहीं देंगे । उन को डर नहीं रहेगा कि उन को घर से निकाला जायगा । अगर घर से निकालने के डर से उन्होंने राय डाली तो

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

आप यक़ीन रखिये कि आप के यहां भी फिर वही क़ायदा बनेगा जो कि पंजाब में बना है। आप के पैप्सू में भी फिर वही क़ायदा बन जायगा।

मैं यहां एक जुमला वज़ीर साहब से भी कहना चाहता हूं। उन से अपील करता हूं कि पंजाब के क़ायदे को मंजूरी देने से इन पैप्सू वालों को भी हिम्मत पड़ेगी। वे भी यह उम्मीद रखेंगे कि हम ने अगर इलैक्शन में ठीक राय दी, हम ने डर की परवाह नहीं की, सही लोगों को राय दी, तो हमारे हालात भी कुछ बदलेंगे। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि पंजाब के उस क़ायदे को आप मंजूरी दे दें। उस से तसदीक़ हो जायगी कि सही राय देंगे तो पंजाब का क़ायदा पैप्सू में भी बन जायगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जानता हूं कि पैक्ट्स अगर टूटेंगे, तो वह सरदार हुकम सिंह की तरफ़ से टूटेंगे, कांग्रेस की तरफ़ से पैक्ट्स नहीं टूटेंगे। चिनारिया साहब ने ठीक ही कहा है कि कांग्रेस में अगर किसी पर बेजा दबाव डालने की बात होती तो वह नवाब साहब जिनको सात लाख रुपया भारत सरकार को देना हो वह कांग्रेस के खिलाफ़ वोट दें। यह भला कभी हो सकता था। लेकिन हम कांग्रेस वालों पर तो न्याय का भूत सा सवार रहता है ही तो अगर उस नवाब को गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया क़र्ज़ा वसूल करने के लिये चिट्ठी भेजती, तो फिर भला मजाल थी कि वह कांग्रेस के खिलाफ़ अपनी राय देते, लेकिन वह चिट्ठी यहां से नहीं लिखी जाती है कि कल को सरदार हुकम सिंह यह कहना न शुरू कर दें कि इस तरह से नाजायज दबाव वोट हासिल करने के लिये नवाब साहब पर डाला गया है। हम तो चाहते थे कि डाक्टर काटजू साहब इस न्याय के भूत को उतार देते ताकि वह हिम्मत और साहस से काम कर सकते और यह जो केस बनाया गया था कि ज़िले टूटने चाहियें, वह काम अभी तक वह नहीं कर पाये, यह काम हिम्मत का है और हमारा फ़र्ज़ है कि इसके लिये हम अपने डाक्टर साहब को ताक़त दें। मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता ने भी कहा कि रियासतों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है, और हम रियासतों के स्तर को उठा कर अपने बराबर लाना चाहते हैं और इसलिये यह अच्छा मौक़ा है कि हम कोई ऐसा कारनामा कर जायें जिससे हम अपने मक़सद में कामयाब हो सकें। और क्यों न हम हिम्मत करके पैप्सू को पंजाब से मिला दें।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे मालूम है कि आपका ज़िला हिसार पांच हज़ार पांच सौ वर्ग मील का ज़िला है और पैप्सू हिसार ज़िले का केवल डबल ऐरिया ही तो है और वहां पेप्सू में हिसार जैसे दो ज़िले के बराबर इलाक़े में आठ ज़िले बना रक्खे हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि साहब लोगों को ज़िलों के तोड़ने से असुविधा होगी, तो असुविधा का कहां तक ख्याल किया जाय। लोगों की असुविधा तो तब हटेगी जब उन के गांवों में आप अदालतें बनायें और डिप्टी कमिश्नर के दफ्तर भी उन के गांव में बना दिये जायें, तब तो उन को सुविधा हो सकती है या तो फिर जैसा आपने पंजाब के अन्दर पंचायत राज्य का जो कायदा बनाया है, हूबहू वैसा पैप्सू में चालू कर दें, क्यों कि आखिरकार पंजाब और पैप्सू के आम लोगों के दरमियान क्या फ़र्क़ है, आप इस तरकीब को अमल में लायें और वहां पर पंचायत के क़ानून क़ायदे को लागू कीजिये, गांव में डिप्टी कमिश्नर और अदालत की क्या जरूरत है, वहां तो बेचारे सीधेसादे और बाबूली देहाती ही रहते हैं, और दिक्क़त

अगर वहां कोई आदमी क़त्ल करता है तो उसको पटियाला जाने दीजिये, उसके लिये उसको दिल्ली या इलाहाबाद भी जाना पड़े तो वहां उसको भेजिये, ऐसे आदमियों के लिये हमें कोई बहुत ज्यादा हमदर्दी नहीं हो सकती ।

क़र्ज़ के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि ९१ ट्रैक्टरों का क़र्ज़ दिया गया, अगर ये ट्रैक्टर्स ऐसे लोगों को क़र्ज़ दिये गये जिन लोगों ने नई ज़मीन को तोड़ा ताकि इस देश में अनाज की कमी दूर हो, तो मुझे इसमें कोई एतराज़ नहीं है, लेकिन अगर यह ट्रैक्टर्स का क़र्ज़ ऐसे लोगों को दिया गया जिनकी ज़मीन पहले से चालू थी तो मुझे उसमें ज़रूर एतराज़ है क्यों कि उससे तो आप देश के अन्दर अनइम्पलायमेंट पैदा करेंगे और उन ट्रैक्टरों से हज़ारों मज़दूरों को बेदखल किया जायगा । इसलिये मैं डाक्टर काटजू साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह यह देखें कि सरकार का पैसा ऐसे लोगों को न दिया जाय जो सरकार की अनइम्पलायमेंट की प्राबलम को और बढ़ायें और इसलिये यह ज़रूरी है कि ट्रैक्टर्स आदि उसी को दिये जायें जो उनका इस्तेमाल बंजर ज़मीन को तोड़कर उपजाऊ बनाने में करे । अगर सरकार ऐसे शख्स को सहायता देती है जिसकी ज़मीन पहले से चलती है तो उससे तो अनइम्पलायमेंट की प्राबलम बढ़ेगी और मज़दूर लोग काम से निकाले जायेंगे । इसलिये सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये और अगर वह सही आदमी को क़र्ज़ और सहायता देगी, तो यह प्राबलम जल्दी हल हो जायगी ।

Mr. Chairman: I would like to know the opinion of the House: does it want to continue the debate or shall I call upon the hon. Home Minister to reply?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri K. K. Basu: This is a very important discussion and we would like it to be continued.

Mr. Chairman: If the House wishes to continue the debate, it can continue it till 1-15. The hon. Home Minister will reply at 5 P.M. From 4 to 5 we have got a one-hour discussion.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I am reminded of the previous occasion when the Home Minister had given the reasons as to why the Constitution was suspended. I had said on that occasion that the principal reason was to give a chance to the Congress to consolidate itself in that State. Now, this time, he has said many things which have no ground to stand on. He has claimed that it is the Parliament that rules in PEPSU. It is very nice nowadays to have some screen, some protection, to show to the people that it is the Parliament that is ruling and then behind that screen have the rule of the Home Ministry or the Adviser in the name of the President. In fact it is the Home Ministry and the Adviser who rule the State. This is a plea that could have been trotted out some years ago. But no one in the country can be fooled now. Although the party in power has a huge majority and like a steam-roller it can go on, we understand what is what.

I have only a few instances to give here as to how the Congress is being consolidated. Sir, there is a marketing committee in Sirhind in Patiala on which about seven members were nominated by merchants and kisans, cultivators. It had continued from the time of Col. Raghbir Singh's regime. The members of the committee were not changed during Rarewala's regime. One of these seven members left the Congress. He was a Congressman. He left the Congress on the 22nd April 1953 and joined the Praja Socialist Party. Then the Tahsildar who was the retiring President said that there should be a representative man to be the President of

[Shri Sarangadhar Das]

the Committee and one Balbir Singh Mann was selected by the members of the Committee to be the president, but because he was not a Congressman—he had become an "anti-Congressman" in the meanwhile—the recommendation was circumvented. The Adviser who used to give approval to such appointments did not give his approval: he did not confirm the selection of the President. Then two of the members were dropped and in their place two Congress supporters were taken in, so that the Congress had, either directly or indirectly three Congress supporters—four members—and the other side had only three. And the committee is going on merrily according to the dictates of the Congress Committee. Then, Sir, besides consolidating the Congress, as I understand from this booklet—which the Home Minister had said 'yellow' and I had said 'yellow cover does not make the matter yellow'.—I am not so well acquainted with the situation to say anything definite, out these appendices give a lot of instances where there have been demotions, promotions and bringing in people from outside—there may be justification for bringing in people from outside or there may be justification for promotions, etc., but they are there and it is for the Home Minister to acquaint us with the truth or otherwise of these statements or these appendices that are given in this booklet.

Dr. Katju: What particular statement do you refer to?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I refer to the appendices A,B,C,D and E. It is no use telling us that it is a yellow publication. Here is a publication by a man who was the Chief Minister of that State. I believe the author knows his responsibility and it is for the Home Minister to say whether it is all untrue and how it is untrue

Then, the next point I want to make is about the agrarian reforms. The Home Minister said on a previous occasion that the Rarewala Ministry did not enact any agrarian reform legislation, but it is well known that they had three Bills on the anvil. One of them had been passed excepting one clause. Out of those three, the Adviser Regime takes credit that they have passed two into law. One of them invests proprietary rights on occupancy tenants and the other abolishes the *malkiyat* rights. The third Bill which concerns the tenants-at-will, which is the bone of contention in the agrarian field in PEPSU, has not been passed. In the meantime, the tenants-at-will are being evicted so that by the time this third Bill giving rights to the tenants and preventing the biswedars from evicting them becomes law, all the evictions will have taken place. So, in this case it is the vested rights that the Government of India in the Home Ministry wants to maintain, and maintain behind the screen of the President's rule And now I feel myself reinforced by what little I heard from Dr. Jaisoorya, that "the Home Minister himself had said there is an agrarian revolution in the offing". That is one of the principal reasons why the Government brought forward President's rule so that it will be easy to evict these tenants and maintain the rights of the biswedars.

Then there are cases where Town Committees, which were superseded by the Rarewala Ministry—which some claim, were for communal reasons—have been revived. Because, the Adviser regime, or rather the Congress Government has a counter-communal proposition, that is installing Congress men, maintaining Congress support, so that these people may be all over, biswedars these Town Committees, and in all sorts of places, in the villages, there will be agents of the party in power at the time of the General Elections

Then there is another case with regard to the Mahalakshmi Sugar Mills at Hamira. There the labour and management had some trouble. Labour wanted something. The

management did not want to give it. Finally with the Conciliation officer they came to an agreement and the management agreed to pay four months' bonus to labour during February. This agreement was effected on 16th January 1953 and the bonus was to be paid in February. In March there was President's rule. Immediately after the promulgation of President's rule the management assured Congress of their support. The result is the management has refused to pay the bonus, and in spite of repeated notices and reminders Government have not prosecuted the management for the breach of agreement under section 34 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The agreement was entered into during the Rarewala regime, and the promise was made that the bonus would be paid. But in the meantime President's rule comes and Congress is assured that the sugar factory management will support them. It is suspended, the workers do not get their dues, and the vested interests are supported by the Congress. It is a mutual admiration between the Congress and the vested interests!

लाला अचिन्त राम (हिसार) : आज की जो बहस हुई उस में मैं इस बात की तवक्को तो करता था कि यह मांग हो या यह नुक्ता चीनी हो कि प्रेजिडेण्ट का रूल खत्म हो, जल्दी खत्म हो, लेकिन इस बात की बहस कि प्रेजिडेण्ट का रूल हुआ ही क्यों, मैं इस की तवक्को नहीं करता था। लेकिन आज इस बहस को फिर छेड़ा गया कि वाक़ई प्रेजिडेण्ट का रूल हुआ तो किसी खास मक़सद के लिये हुआ, इस मकसद से हुआ कि कांग्रेस के हाथों को मज़बूत किया जाय। यह बात पहले भी हो चुकी थी, आज फिर इस बात को कहा गया। और दलील क्या दी गयी। दलील यह दी गयी कि ज्यादा हालत ला एण्ड आर्डर की खराब हुई कांग्रेस के वक्त में और इस वास्ते जिम्मेवारी कांग्रेस पर है। अगर इस बात को तस्लीम कर भी लिया जाय कि कांग्रेस के वक्त में हालत खराब हुई, लेकिन अगर सुधरते सुधरते ऐसी हालत हो जाय कि लोग वहां शाम के बाद चल फिर भी न सकें, सफ़र न कर सकें, तो क्या आप समझेंगे कि ऐसे राज को जारी रखा जाय। यह बात साफ़ है कि जिस वक्त यह प्रेसीडेण्ट रूल हुआ उस वक्त, मैं अपनी शहादत दे सकता हूं, मैं पटियाले में था और मैं जाना चाहता था। उस वक्त मुझे बतलाया गया कि मैं शाम को नहीं जा सकता। मैं यह मान लूंगा कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में खराबी हुई, लेकिन जो उसके बाद रूल आया क्या उसको पबलिक मफ़ाद में जारी रखा जा सकता था, जिसमें कि सफ़र नहीं किया जा सकता था। मेरी समझ में कोई निष्पक्ष आदमी इसको बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा। इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूं कि अगर प्रेसीडेंट रूल न होता तो जनता के साथ बेइन्साफ़ी होती, गोकि मैं नहीं चाहता था कि प्रेसीडेंट आवे।

अब सवाल आता है कि हो क्या ? इसका माकूल साल्यूशन क्या हो ? मैं चाहूंगा कि आप निष्पक्ष तौर पर जरा तमाम हालात का अन्दाजा लगा लें कि हमारे ये तीन साल कैसे गुजरे, फिर आप फ़ैसला करें कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल क़ायम रखा जाय या हटाया जाय, या पार्टी रूल रखा जाय, या पार्टी रूल न रखा जाय तो कौनसा रूल लाया जाय। आप निष्पक्ष होकर सोचें और देखें कि जनता की भलाई किसमें है।

मैं पहले अर्ज कर दूं कि मैं प्रेसीडेंट रूल को डिफेंड नहीं करता। मैं समझता हूं कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल होना चाहिये था लेकिन यह आइडियल नहीं है। लेकिन हम को यह देखना है कि इसकी जगह क्या किया जाय। पिछले दो तीन सालों में तीन चार

[लाला अचिन्त राम]

बातें साफ़ हो गयीं । एक बात जो सामने आयी है वह यह है कि पेप्सू में पार्टी लेबिल्स की जितनी बेइज्जती और बेहुर्मती हुई है वैसी शायद हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी सूबे में नहीं हुई होगी । आज एक आदमी कामयाब होता है एक टिकट पर । कल वह दूसरी पार्टी में चला जाता है । उसको कोई कंपल्शन नहीं कि मैं ने जनता से क्या कहा था, मैं ने इलैक्टोरेट से क्या वायदा किया था । वह दूसरी पार्टी में चला जाता है और जब वह एक पार्टी को छोड़ कर दूसरी पार्टी में जाता है तो उसको कोई ख्याल नहीं होता और न उस दूसरी पार्टी वाले उससे मुतालबा करते हैं कि इलैक्शन लड़ो और फिर हमारी पार्टी में आओ, बल्कि वह खुश होते हैं । जब मैं ऐसा कहता हूं तो मेरे दिमाग़ के अन्दर किसी खास पार्टी का ख्याल नहीं है । मैं यह सब पार्टियों के बारे में कह रहा हूं । मैं तो कहता हूं कि सब पार्टियां इसमें शामिल हैं कि उन्होंने पार्टी लेबिल्स की सख्त बेइज्जती की । उनका इतना मारल कैलीबर गिर गया कि आज एक आदमी एक पार्टी में जाता है और उसका लीडर बन जाता है, कल दूसरी पार्टी का लीडर बनता है और फिर तीसरी पार्टी का लीडर बनता है । रोज़ पार्टी लेबिल बदलता है । और यह सब छोटी छोटी बातों के लिये किया जाता और कोई इसका मुतालबा नहीं करता । वह जब चाहे अपना पार्टी लेबिल छोड़ देते हैं जैसे कोई बात ही न हो । तो मैं पहली बात यह कहूंगा कि इन तीन वर्षों में पेप्सू में जो पार्टी लेबिल की बेइज्जती हुई है वह और किसी जगह नहीं हुई ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हर एक आदमी अपनी पोज़ीशन को अनसरटेन समझता था और अपनी ताक़त को बढ़ाना चाहता था । मान लिया कि मेरे मेम्बर ज्यादा हैं लेकिन फिर भी अनसरटेंटी रही और यह ख्याल हुआ कि शायद हम हट जायें और यह कोशिश रही कि किसी तरीक़े से मेम्बर बढ़ाये जायें, लालच देकर या लोभ देकर किसी तरीक़े से मेम्बर बढ़ाये जायें यही कोशिश रही । यह मैं दूसरी बात कहता हूं ।

तीसरी बात का जो तजरबा हुआ वह यह है कि २० या २१ इलेक्शन पिटीशन्स हुईं और इन बीस इक्कीस में से १९ कामयाब हुईं । उनमें दोनों पार्टियों के खिलाफ़ चार्जेज़ लगाये गये और जो लोग पार्टियों के लीडर थे वह अनसीट हुये । जिम्मेवार आदमियों के खिलाफ़ बड़े ग्रेव चार्जेज़ लगाये गये और वे डिस्क्वालिफ़ाइ हुये और यह लोग पार्टियों के लीडर और मिनिस्ट्री में थे । तो यह तीन बातें बिल्कुल साफ़ हैं, पार्टी लेबिल्स की बेइज्जती, पावर के लिये हर तरीक़ा इस्तेमाल करना और इलैक्शन पिटीशन्स के अन्दर बड़े बड़े लीडर्स के खिलाफ़ चार्जेज़ आना और उनका डिस्क्वालीफ़ाई होना । अब सोच लीजिये कि आप क्या करेंगे ?

1 P.M.

चौथी बात जो पार्टियों की तरफ़ से कही जाती है वह यह है कि हम तो ग़रीबों की और खास तौर से किसानों की मदद करना चाहते थे और यह दावा किया जाता है कि हमने तो क़ानून बना भी लिया था, बिल ले भी आये थे और हम उनके लिये बहुत कुछ करना चाहते थे लेकिन किसी बड़ी ताक़त ने हम को ऐसा करने से रोक दिया ।

तो यह चार बातें पिछले तीन साल की हिस्ट्री में लिखी हुई हैं । अब सवाल यह आता

है कि अगर यह बात है तो क्या किया जाय ? मैं यह मुनासिब नहीं समझता कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल क़ायम रखा जाय। कहा जाता है कि इस दौरान में एक डकैती नहीं हुई। अगर आपको यह यक़ीन है कि इसी में जनता की भलाई है तो आप इसकी परवाह न कीजिये कि कौन क्या कहता है, आप अपनी ड्यूटी किये चले जाइये। अगर आप समझते हैं कि इसमें जनता की भलाई है तो इसे जारी रखिये। लेकिन यह साफ़ है कि यह ठीक नहीं है। आपने साठ लाख रुपया जनता से वसूल किया। तो वह मोहब्बत से तो नहीं वसूल किया होगा, डंडे के ज़ोर से ही वसूल किया होगा। लेकिन यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। तो हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल रहे। तो क्या पार्टी रूल रहे ? तो क्या इन पार्टियों का रूल हो जिनके बारे में मैं ने आपको यह सब बतलाया ? कौनसी पार्टी का रूल हो ? मैं नहीं समझता कि जितनी भी पार्टियां हैं उनमें से कोई भी स्टेबिल तरीक़े पर गवर्नमेंट चला सकती है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी भी यह कहा और पिछली डिबेट के वक्त भी यह कहा था कि मुझे इससे कोई गरज नहीं कि कौन सी पार्टी पावर में आती है मुझे तो अच्छे एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन से गरज है। तो मैं देखता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को भी यही मंजूर है और पार्टी लीडर्स भी यही चाहते हैं कि जनता की भलाई हो। अगर यही बात है तो मैं पूछता हूं कि लीडर्स तीन साल के लिये नान पार्टी रूल क़ायम करने के लिये रज़ामन्द हैं। वह फ़ैसला करे कि कोई पार्टी अपना उम्मीदवार खड़ा न करे, न कांग्रेस पार्टी, न अकाली पार्टी, न कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और न यूनाइटेड फ्रंट। मैं कहता हूं कि आपने एक साल प्रेसीडेंट का रूल बरदाश्त किया। तीन साल के लिये नान पार्टी रूल को भी बरदाश्त कीजिये और अपना कोई कैंडीडेट खड़ा न कीजिये। सिर्फ़ इंडिपेन्डेण्ट लोग खड़े हों। हमने इस चीज़ को पंचायतों के इलेक्शन में देख लिया है। जब कांग्रेस ने कोई उम्मीदवार खड़े नहीं किये तो हमने सोचा कि कौन खड़ा होगा। लेकिन हमने देखा कि इलेक्शन अच्छा हुआ। इसी तरह आप पेप्सू के अन्दर नानपार्टी इलेक्शन करें और वायदा करें कि हम अपने आदमी खड़े नहीं करेंगे तो मेरा ख्याल है कि जो हालत इन पार्टियों के वक्त में रही उससे अच्छी हालत रहेगी। आप कहेंगे कि यह एक नया तजरबा होगा। मैं कहता हूं कि आप २१ सूबों में गवर्नमेंट चला रहे हैं। एक सूबे में दो तीन साल इसको भी चला कर देखिये। इन पार्टियों को इससे अलाहिदा रखा जाय, बल्कि उनको खुद अलग हो जाना चाहिये और यह महसूस करना चाहिये कि हम जनता की सेवा नहीं कर पाये और चूंकि हमने पार्टी लेविल्स को खराब किया है इसलिये हमको अलग रहना चाहिये। लेकिन वह कहेंगे कि फिर हम सेवा कैसे कर सकेंगे। तो मैं कहूंगा कि सेवा करने के लिये तो बहुत फ़ील्ड है। अगर आप ग़रीबों को ज़मीन तकसीम करवाना चाहते हैं तो क्या आपके पास कोई दूसरा जरिया नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि पैप्सू में भी जमीन तकसीम हो सकती है, बगैर कानून के और बगैर कम्पेन्सेशन के। आज विनोबा क्या कर रहे हैं। आज भूमि दान यज्ञ चल रहा है। २२ लाख एकड़ ज़मीन तक़सीम होने वाली है। क्या वह लेजिस्लेशन से हुई ? क्या इसे कांग्रेस पार्टी, अकाली पार्टी, यूनाइटेड फ्रंट, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने किया ? यह सब एक नान आफ़िशियल एजेंसी ने किया। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वह सचमुच ग़रीबों का और खास तौर से किसानों का भला चाहते हैं तो वह लोग एक नानपार्टी गवर्नमेंट बनने दें और उसे अपना काम करने दें। और एक मुश्तरका कमेटी

[लाला अचिन्त राम]

बनायें, नान आफ़िशियल तौर पर लोगों से ज़मीन लें और तक़सीम करें। मैं समझता हूं कि इन हालात में यही बैस्ट रेमेडी है।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : मैं जानता हूं कि यहां किस प्रकार के भाषण हुये हैं। मुझे देख कर आप लोगों के दिल में यह बात आ जाती है कि मैं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बारे में कहूंगा। वह तो सच है। पैप्सू में हम लोगों की हालत इतनी खराब है कि कुछ नहीं कह सकते। थोड़ी सी राड़वाला की पार्टी के वक्त में ठीक थी। लेकिन यह जो राव साहब आ गये, तो किसी को मालूम नहीं कहां से आये, प्रैसीडेंट साहब ने भेजा और यह तो आ कर वहां इतनी हिटलरशाही कर रहे हैं कि कहा नहीं जा सकता। एक हमारे शिड्यूल्ट कास्ट का आदमी एम० ए० है और दूसरा एक इन्स्पैक्टर है। वह एक प्रोफ़ेसर है, डबल एम० ए० है। वह हैं, शेरसिंह और बलवन्त सिंह। दूसरे इंस्पैक्टर आफ़ स्कूल हैं। इन दोनों को अब निकाल कर रखा है। क्या समझते हैं क्या हो रहा है, कुछ उस की हद नहीं है। राज्य में हमारे रिप्रैजेंटेशन के बारे में कई रूल्स बने हैं, लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं, कुछ नहीं होता। हमारे सरदार जी भी बैठे हैं। वह ऐसे रूल बनाते हैं कि हमारे लिये कहीं आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता नहीं है। पबलिक सरविस कमीशन के पास कोई जाता है, वहां पर कहा जात है क्वालीफ़िकेशन होना चाहिये। क्वालीफ़िकेशन के बारे में यह पहले से रूल ऐसे बनाते हैं कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कभी कोई अपाइन्टमेंट नहीं हो सकता। वे उस में क्वालीफ़िकेशन ही नहीं रखते, कह देते हैं कि पांच वर्ष का एक्सपीरियेंस होना चाहिये, दस वर्ष का एक्सपीरियेंस होना चाहिय, ३५ साल के ऊपर होना चाहिये। इस तरह से अन्धेर नगरी चौपट राज्य चला हुआ है।

इधर शिड्यूल्ट कास्ट रिप्रैजेंटेशन के लिये यह हालत है। मन्दिर खोलते हैं, होटल खोलते हैं, कहते हैं यह खुले हैं। लेकिन जब पेट में खाने को नहीं मिलता है तब इससे क्या होता है। सरविस नहीं मिलती है और खाने की उन की परिस्थिति खराब है। ज़मीन क़रीब क़रीब नौ लाख एकड़ है, वहां ज़मीन भी वह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों को नहीं मिलती। बिस्वेदार हैं, राजा हैं, बी० क्लास स्टेट है। वहां हम लोगों की पोज़ीशन बहुत खराब है। यह हमारे काटजू साहब और दातार साहब जो हैं, इन का तो सब राज्य करने वाले लोग सेक्रेटरी लोग हैं। किसी भी मिनिस्टर को देखो। सेक्रेटरी राज्य करते हैं। मिनिस्टर लोगों को कहां टाइम है, माफ़ करना। मेरी काम्युनिटी के ऊपर इतना ज़ुल्म देहात में हो रहा ह, मानों हमारा तो बाबर्चीखाना जैसी हालत हो रही है।

श्री चिनारिया : आप को मालूम है राड़ेवाला के गांव में आप लोगों के साथ क्या हुआ था ?

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं बताता हूं, आप शान्ति से बैठें। तो मैं यह रिप्रैजेंटेशन के बारे में कह रहा था। यहां पबलिक सरविस कमीशन में हमारा कोई आदमी नहीं है, सब दूसरे ही लोग हैं। कभी कोई बैनर्जी साहब आ जाते हैं तो कभी चैटर्जी साहब आ जाते हैं। लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कोई आदमी नहीं मिलता। हमारे अन्दर कई क्वालीफ़ाइड लोग हैं, लेकिन पबलिक सरविस कमीशन में नहीं हैं। रिप्रैजेंटेशन का जो सवाल है वह क़ानून दस वर्ष के लिये बना है। लेकिन आप के राज्य में, हमारे

[काटजू साहब बैठे हैं, लेकिन मुझे दुःख लगता है कि वे हमारे होम मिनिस्टर हैं, लेकिन आप के होम मिनिस्ट्री का जो यह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है वह इतना खराब है, इतना लूज़ है कि कम से कम इस को तो आप सुधारने की कोशिश करिये ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I will request the hon. Member to confine himself to the subject of the resolution. He is speaking generally about Public Service Commission, Home Ministry, etc.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: मैं होम मिनिस्टर से अपील करना चाहता हूं आप के ज़रिये कि पैप्सू की गवर्नमेंट में जो लोग थे वे भी निकाल दिये गये और निकाले जा रहे हैं । इसीलिये मैं इन से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि यह आप के यहां क्या गड़बड़ गुंडागर्दी है । इसके अन्दर क्या बात है मैं नहीं समझता । इसी वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे ज़मीन के बारे में बहुत बड़े बड़े सवाल हैं, आर्थिक सवाल हैं । आप का यह भूदान यज्ञ एक खाली शो है, दुनिया को दिखाने के लिये और कांग्रेस वालों का धोखा है । जयप्रकाश नारायण जो बात करते हैं वह ठीक नहीं है, यह सब एक धोखा है । [यह जो आप के बड़े बड़े राजा महाराजा हैं [इन का वज़ीफ़ा आप बन्द कर दें, इन की ज़मीन को ले लें, ज़मीन का आप बंटवारा क़ानून से कर डालो । यह भूदान क्या हो रहा है ? खाली शो हो रहा है । इस तरह के भूदान से हमारे ग़रीबों का भला होने वाला है? इस से तो कांग्रेस वालों को ज़मीन मिल जायेगी । चुनाव के वक्त ज़रूर उन का लाभ होगा, यह बिल्कुल ठीक है ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is yet not speaking on the resolution. *Bhoodan Yajna* has got nothing to do with this.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ज़मीन का बंटवारा ग़रीबों में होना चाहिये । यह मेरी अपील है । नौ लाख एकड़ ज़मीन है, वह ग़रबों को मिलनी चाहिये । नौकरी के बारे में हम लोगों को ठीक ठीक नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये ।

फिर बैकवर्ड क्लास डिपार्टमेंट जो है उस को तोड़ दिया गया है । यह तोड़ना और फ़ोड़ना और मारना आप का काम है । हमारा काम तो रोना है । हम क्या कर सकते हैं । यह हम सब जानते हैं कि बैकवर्ड क्लास की क्या हालत है । और नामधारी साहब बहुत तरीफ़ करते हैं पंडितजी की । तो क्या हम नहीं जानते ? क्या वह हमारे दुश्मन हैं ? ऐसा कह कर वह बड़े दोस्त बन गये । लेकिन नेहरू के राजतन्त्र में क्या हो रहा है । यह इस डिपार्टमेंट को तोड़ना क्या है । यह राव साहब का तोड़ने का क्या मतलब है । यह बड़े बड़े अफ़सर जो हैं, सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में जो यह आई० सी० एस० हैं, यह लोग ही राज कर रहे हैं । और दूसरे जो स्टेनोग्राफ़र हैं, पी० ए० हैं उन की तरफ़ से राज्य चलाना यह क्या है । यह ठीक नहीं है । आप मुझे यह कहने के लिये माफ़ करेंगे । यह बड़ा अन्धाधुन्ध हिसाब हो रहा है ।

फिर पैप्सू में भी वही हालत है जो और जगह है । इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है आपके ज़रिये से कि गम्भीर दृष्टि से इस सवाल पर विचार करना चाहिये । ज़मीन, नौकरी, रिज़र्वेशन और जो हम लोगों का बैकवर्ड क्लास का बोर्ड रखा था उस पर ठीक से ध्यान देना चाहिये । वह बोर्ड को क्या कर दिया है । यह सब नौकरशाही, बिस्वेदारी, राजाशाही और ज़मींदारी का जो राज्य है इस को खत्म कर देना चाहिये । यह क्या क़ायम कर रखा है ? यह तो भांडशाही का राज्य है । इसीलिये हम कहते हैं कि यह पैप्सू में नहीं होना चाहिये ।

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

आज, सभापति महोदय, आप की तरफ़ से मेरी यही प्रार्थना है कि हम लोगों के ऐजूकेशन के बारे में ज्यादा सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहियें। ज़मीन क्यों नहीं हम लोगों में बांट रहे हैं। हमारी ताक़त बहुत कम हो गयी है। इसलिये हमारा बोझ बढ़ रहा है। आज वहां पैप्सू में कांग्रेस का राज्य है, प्रैसीडैंट का राज्य है। इस को आप क्यों रखते हैं? वहां लोकशाही कहां है, डिमाक्रैसी कहां है? पैप्सू में पहले एक मिनिस्टर हमारा शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का बन गया। लेकिन उस को तोड़ दिया गया। किसी न किसी ढंग से यह क्या हो रहा है? क्या यह लोकशाही है? मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि इलैक्शन छः महीने के लिये क्यों टाल रहे हैं? आप इन को जल्दी क्यों नहीं करते हैं? जब आप डिमाक्रैसी कहते हैं तो डिमाक्रैसी के लिये इलैक्शन जल्दी करना चाहियें और जो माइनारिटी के लोग हैं उन पर ऐतबार करना चाहिये।

एक दूसरी प्रार्थना सभापति जी मेरी यह है कि मैं ने सुना है कि लुभाना एक पैप्सू में काम्युनिटी है। वह तो बड़े पैसे वाले हैं। उन को भी बैकवर्ड क्लास में डाल दिया है। यह क्या बावर्चीखाना है? उस में जो सच्चे ग़रीब हैं, उन को रखना चाहिये। इस के अन्दर क्या बात है। जो मजहबी सिक्ख हैं और दूसरे सिक्ख हैं वह रहें लेकिन वह ग़रीब होने चाहियें।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल (बिलासपुर): शायद आप को नहीं मालूम कि लुभाना सिक्ख जो हैं वह आप के दक्षिण में हैं वह शिड्यूल्ट कास्ट के हैं?

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: आप भी तो दाढ़ी वाले सिक्ख हैं। आज इस के अन्दर उन को लुभाना को जो रखा है तो यह तो बड़े पैसे वाले लोग हैं। इन को नहीं रखना चाहिये। यह तो इन को रख कर इस तरह कांग्रेस वाले मजे करते हैं। सभापति जी, म कहता हूं कि यह जो अन्याय हो रहा है यह नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं किसी के खिलाफ़ नहीं कहता। लेकिन हमारे जो सच्चे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हों, उन को ही उस में रखना चाहिये। यह लुभाना तो बड़े पैसे वाले हैं, अमीर हैं। बड़े लोगों को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट में शामिल करना ठीक नहीं है। हम नहीं चाहते कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट हम हमेशा के लिये रहें। लेकिन जब तक हमारी आर्थिक परिस्थिति खराब है, हम को जब तक बराबरी का दरजा देश में नहीं मिलता, जब तक हमारा सवाल देश में ठीक तरह हल नहीं होता, तब तक हम इस विषय को ज़रूर रखना चाहते हैं। आज कई प्रकार का अन्याय शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के साथ हो रहा है। देहातों में ज़ुल्म और अत्याचार की शिक़ायत है। इसलिये इस को दूर करने के लिये कोशिश करना चाहिये फिर बड़ी बड़ी बातें करनी चाहियें। तब साउथ अफ्रीका के बारे में बड़ी बातें करनी चाहियें। पंडित नेहरू को तो साउथ अफ्रीका, कोरिया और काश्मीर के लिये बड़ी बड़ी बातें करने को टाइम है, लेकिन पैप्सू में क्या हो रहा है, पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है, यह कुछ नहीं मालूम। पंजाब में जाइये, भोपाल में जाइये, राजपूताना में जाइये और देखिये कि वहां शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के साथ क्या जुल्म हो रहा है। मुझे दुःख है, सभापति महोदय, कि साउथ अफ्रीका और बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी बातें वहां की करना और कम से कम जो अपने घर के अछूत लोग हैं, गिरे हुये भाई हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिये कोशिश न करना यह ठीक नहीं है। पहले इस के करने की ज़रूरत है। उन को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये।

इसलिये हाउस से आप के द्वारा मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं, कि देश में जो यह गुलामी हम लोगों की है, यह दूर होनी चाहिये । हम लोगों को हमारे अधिकार अभी तक नहीं मिले हैं । जब तक यह अधिकार नहीं मिलते और हमारी गुलामी नहीं जाती है तब तक हालत ठीक नहीं होगी । वैसे हमारें हाथ में अधिकार कभी न कभी तो आवेगा ही, तब फिर हम हालत ठीक करेंगे । इसलिये यह एक गम्भीर दृष्टि से विचार करने का सवाल है, हंसने का नहीं है । इसलिये हम को सपोर्ट करना और सब दृष्टि से हम लोगों की सहायता करना, यह आप का काम है । यही मेरी प्रार्थना है ।

The House then adjourned till Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Four of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the discussion, for an hour, regarding the research and development of the fishing industry in India. Before I call upon Mr. Nayar to initiate the discussion, I would like to know how long the hon. Minister would take to reply.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Say, fifteen or twenty minutes, or, if you like, even ten minutes will do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us have it as fifteen minutes. I will call him at 4-45 P.M. There are, apart from Mr. Nayar, other hon. Members who want to participate in the discussion. May I know who they are?

Shri Muniswamy and Shri A. M. Thomas *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got the list here—Shri Achuthan, Shri A. M. Thomas; Shri Punnoose and Shri Joachim Alva.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): I am really sorry that many of the hon. Members who like eating fish have not come to attend this discussion on how to get more fish.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Because there is no fish available. It is so costly in Delhi and we hardly get any fish.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): On a point of order, Sir. Does the hon. Member mean that Members who do not take fish need not attend or participate in this discussion?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am sure, once the hon. Member takes fish, he will love it and perhaps eat more then we do.

Sir, the points on which I wish to raise this discussion are:

(1) The urgency of the development of the fishing industry on proper lines.

(2) The harm in delaying this.

(3) The lack of scientific approach on the part of Government in tackling this problem.

(4) The wrong approach made in the case of the Norwegian Aid.

(5) Lack of adequate cooperation of the Indian Navy in the matter of helping fisheries.

In my opinion, the lack of scientific approach is the basis of all these difficulties. If you go through the Planning Commission's Report, the Chapter on Fisheries shows....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find some hon. Members talking to the officials in the Official Gallery. I would like hon. Members to avoid talking to officials during the proceedings, except in the case of hon. Ministers who,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

during the course of a debate, may like to consult their officials and get any information.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In the Planning Commission's Revised Report, you find that they have given some priorities I shall read them out. In the case of marine fisheries, the priorities are:

(1) mechanisation of country craft or introduction of new mechanised boats;

(2) harbour facilities;

(3) supply of requisites to fishermen;

(4) development of marketing;

(5) provision of ice and cold storage and transport facilities;

(6) introduction of mothership operations; and

(7) provision for off-shore fishing with larger powered vessels such as purse-seiners and trawlers; and etc. etc.

In my opinion, this is not a correct approach at all, because without scientific data and without very detailed knowledge of the industry, the socio-economic condition of the people engaged in it and the fishing areas what we have, nothing is possible. It is just like owning an automobile without the steering, if you merely put some power-driven trawlers out into the sea. What is the data before us to take to deep-sea fishing? You know that hardly one-tenth of the continental shelf is exploited, and our fishermen cannot reach the places where they get more fish. They can only go up to seven or eight miles because in roving to and fro, they spend about all the energy they have, and for actual fishing they have only very little energy left now. At such a time, it is no use taking to this sort of plan and saying that we are going to put umpteen trawlers into the sea and have mechanised fishing.

Look at the condition of the fishermen. The Planning Commission does not have a single word to say about it. Why is it that the fishing industry today is in such a very bad condition? Is it not a fact that the fishermen as a whole happen to be the most backward, the most exploited, people in India? I say that all the fishermen along the entire 2900 miles of the Indian coast, are exploited to the marrow of their bones. You find that an ordinary fisherman cannot go to sea in his own boat. There is no boat for him! He has to take a boat on hire, for which he has sometimes to give half the catch. Then, he does not own the net. The net also is very often owned by somebody else who hires it out, and for that he has to give one-fourth of the catch, so that after all his trouble the fisherman who hauls the fish is left with just one-fourth or so. This is what he gets after his braving the perils of the deep sea.

In the South, you must be knowing Sir, that in addition to all the combined effects of this exploitation of usurious people, there is the exploitation of the Church. In Travancore-Cochin and in the coast of Madras, from Cape Comorin to Tuticorin, the majority of the fishermen happen to be Christians. The Church has a time-established right for one-eighth or one-sixth of the catch.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Sometimes one-fourth.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni (Trichur): It is unknown in our place.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): There is confirmation by the approver, anyhow.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, this is a very important matter and I would like to mention some more details, and I expect that no Member would disturb me.

You find that the masses of fishermen are kept in complete, perpetual ignorance. There is no sanitation along the coastline of India. There

if you want to get a glass of pure water, you cannot have it. Keeping the fishermen in such a condition, it is impossible to improve the fishing industry. Something must be done, and I expect that Dr. Deshmukh would come and see these places where the fishermen are being exploited. Let him come and see how the middlemen rob the fishermen of the fruits of their perilous labour—how religious institutions add their quota of exploitation.

I would now like to take up another point. Why I say that the affairs so far as the fisheries are concerned are fishy, is because the Government and the Planning Commission did not have the correct or proper perspective when the Planning Commission's Report was drawn up. They say that they want deep-sea fishing. Several times, we have burnt our fingers in it. Several times we have tried deep-sea fishing by sending out some trawlers. But, that by itself is not enough. You have to have certain technical data. You have to make a complete hydrographic and hydrological study and a hydro-biological study. You have to get detailed information about zooplankton and Phyloplankton and all sorts of scientific investigations have to be carried on. As it is, what is the position? In answer to a question put to him, the hon. Minister said that they were collecting information about how scientific data is or could be collected! In the Planning Commission Report, a target of 1·5 million tons has been set for the year, but what is it that you are having in the Plan years? I am reading out the answer given by Shri Kidwai. This is what he says:

> "Production of fish has been dwindling. In 1951 it was educed by about 20,000 tons. In 1952 it was reduced by another 25,000 tons."

In one answer the Minister has stated that this reduction was primarily due to the fact that there was some decrease in sardines nauled on the Malabar coast. That shows the importance of the Malabar coast.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Malabar is always considered to be very important.

Shri V. P. Nayar: For India generally this is a very important problem. For Kerala it is a particularly important problem because we in Kerala happen to be the people who eat the maximum fish. Our *per capita* consumption is 21 lbs. a year, when the average Indian consumption is about 3·5 or 3·6 lbs. per year. For West Bengal it comes to only 13 lbs. For Punjab it is only 0.9 lbs. We are more concerned with that because the fish industry plays a very important part in our food. It will and is bound to play a more important role in the economy of Aikya Kerala. But unless Government makes a proper approach nothing will save the Industry from ruin.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is fresh water fishing also.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes Sir. There is considerable fresh water fishing also but as you have asked me to confine to research and allied problems, I am not going into it. I will submit some technical details which I would very much like the hon. Minister to study and act upon.

Off the coast of T. C. State there is a particular fishing ground known as "Wadge Bank". Here is a quotation from a paper contributed by the research scholar Dr. Malpas:

> "The Wadge Bank lies outside the Indian territorial waters off Cape Comorin between Manapad and Quilon and is about 18 hours steaming from Colombo. It has an area of over 4,000 sq. miles and differs markedly from the Pedro Bank in being comparatively free from heavy growths of sponges and gorgonids".

Ideal conditions for trawling indeed! It is astonishing that the Government has not taken any steps to exploit that

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

portion. Its area is 4,000 sq. miles, much more than the area now exploited off the coast of Travancore-Cochin and Malabar what is the opinion of the Scientists who went there and did some work—I am reading to you from a Paper contributed by the Scientists who were in the Wadge Bank, to the *Bombay Natural History Journal*:

> "Of the total quantity of 19,312 lbs. of fish landed on nine days by hand lines, 13,291 lbs. belonged to Epinephelus spp.; and E. tauvina alone accounted for 10,657 lbs. On the three days of fishing in February 6,150 lbs. were landed and on 6 fishing days in March, 13,162, lbs. were landed. Based on the number of hours of fishing and the number of hand lines employed, it works out to 33·2 lbs. of fish per hour per line. Expert fishermen land four to five fish at a time, otherwise it may not be worth the trouble of landing one fish at a time and to haul up the line for 100 metres."

The hon. Minister knows that at the rate at which the fish is now hauled by the use of most primitive implements, and exploited labour, our fishermen are able to get 2 cwts. per acre of sea in Kerala Coast. And imagine that the whole Wadge Bank with 4,000 sq. miles over which there has been no fishing so far, being tapped. Millions of tons of the best fish could be hauled. Yet it is kept as virgin area. It is disgraceful.

There you will find that on one side there is a cold current of an Antarctic drift and on another there seems to be a hot current with the result that there is constant upswelling of water All this makes it the ideal breeding ground for fish. If we are able to tap the resources of this Wadge Bank alone, at the rate at which we get the quantity by using only primitive methods, we should be able to get two million tons per year. What then will be the catch, by the use of scientific methods? The whole target of the Five Year Plan is 1·5 million tons. During these years it has been dwindling not only very gradually but very steadily also. Give us the money. Our Wadge Bank alone can supply double your target figure!

I would ask Dr. Deshmukh to tell us what he has done for tapping this inexhaustible fishing ground. I have raised this question several times. It is so vital to the interest of Travancore-Cochin. What have you done about it; what is your Ministry doing about it?

Then I come to another question. We have been hearing that the F.A.O. comes and helps us; that there is Grow More Food campaign etc. that hundreds of crores of rupees have been spent on it. But what have you spent on fisheries? Is it not an important factor in solving our food problem?

There was a meeting of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council which met somewhere in Philippines in 1951 or 1952. There was a proposal to set up a branch of Indo-Pacific Institute of Oceanography, in India. It is seen in the agenda of the meeting. It is here in the book containing the proceedings which was borrowed by me just now from Dr. Deshmukh himself. But there is only the agenda and no resolution on that aspect. I will tell you why it was left out. You know between India, Pakistan and Ceylon there is no fishing agreement whatsoever. So every country can now fish in the extra-territorial waters of these countries. U.S. of America, England or other countries which lead in fisheries have protected themselves against encroachment of others. We have to set up some conventions and also to establish rights of fisheries; otherwise you will find, as we now find the Japanese operating in our oceans, United States ships also operating in our extra-territorial waters. The other day a question was raised on a similar issue and the hon. Minister

said that no permission has been granted to American ships to operate near the Maldives and fish for tuna and bonito. These are varieties of fish which the Americans relish much. They seem to be the most priced fish in the United States of America.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it delicious?

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is supposed to be the most delicious fish for the Yankees. What is the position in regard to it at present? What have you done to remedy the evil of such possible encroachments into our areas?

Then, Sir, I would like to take up the very important question of co-operation of the Navy with fisheries. I very distinctly remember now, the other day the hon. Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia told the House that it is not possible in the interest of "public security" to associate Marine Biology Scholars and other scientists in naval operations. I ask why is it so? Our Navy alone can take hundreds of scientists whom we have to send out to the sea, to collect Hydro-biological data, Hydrographs and Planktonic data. The hon. Minister says that the Navy cannot do it. In fact, the British Navy was nurtured by the British fishing Industry. It is a pity that at a time when we have to produce 700 or 800 per cent. more of fish in this country even according to conservative estimates of Dr. Aykroyd the Minister says that "we are not interested and we cannot associate our navy with fishery".

There is another side of the picture. We have got an Oceanographer working in Waltair for the Andhra University. What are you doing with him? It was stated that it is not possible to give the data collected by him to other people. I wonder why the Bathythermograph data collected by the professor of Waltair University, who was for a long time attached to the United States Navy, is not made available to the Fisheries Department. It is very important. It is not only a question which affects fisheries in our country but it is a question which helps the U.S. America to get an idea of the facilities in the Bay of Bengal for sub-marine berthing. Even in such vital matters where the foreigners have got a free hand, the Deputy Minister of Defence would come and tell us that it is not possible to take up that matter to the advantage of your fish Industry. If you want to maintain public security all that you need take is an oath of secrecy, but for God's sake please do all that is possible to develop the Industry. Sir, unless the Navy is very actively co-operating with the Fisheries Department, unless the Navy collects or helps to collect all the possible data from the sea, there can be no question of deep sea fishing.

And unless you have got the refrigeration plants, unless the necessary facilities of transport of fish from the coast to inland areas are provided, the fish industry cannot improve. I ask the Railway Minister—unfortunately he is not here—I would ask the Government how many additional refrigeration vans have you installed in the Railways in the Plan period? Obviously the reply, must be, "not one". I have seen reports from various places in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar that they cannot send fish for want of ice vans. Even dry fish cannot be sent on all days. Only on certain days dry fish can be sent. Then what is the meaning of "deep sea fishing". When you cannot send the fish caught to the inland consumers.

No Indian industrialist has so far touched this industry. It is not as easy as setting up a pencil factory. It is a very difficult job. Once in a way an entrepreneur tries it, burns his fingers and drops out. Even under the "expert" management of Government it has failed. What about your pilot scheme of Bombay? I would like to have more details about it. How many days were the ships out in the sea, in a year? If you want to have deep sea fishing, and if you send out a trawler, you must first have perfect servicing arrangements. You must know what

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sea-bottom you have to trawl in. If you have a rocky bottom with corals, you cannot use a trawler. If you have a tempestuous sea, you cannot have a trawler on the sea for any useful purpose. Without knowing any one of these things, if you say, 15 purse-seiners from Norway, 25 trawlers from Denmark, have been ordered, it means nothing, absolutely nothing for the industry as a whole.

In Bengal, where people have a better taste for fresh-water fish, they have put on the sea two Danish trawlers. I understand, Sir, that it is deliberately done to help favourites. I learn that in the matter of inland fisheries also, the Government of West Bengal has not been doing anything properly. They have been converting paddy fields into fisheries in these days of food shortage. I also know how a very responsible man in Bengal—one of the fish kings of Calcutta—has swum into the Government of the State and how he protects his vested interests in fishery. That is the real cause why in Bengal many paddy-fields have been turned now into fisheries.

In every detail, where science could have helped us, this Government has bungled. It has not had proper perspective. I would earnestly urge upon the hon. Minister that if he wants to have some real benefit made out of our fish industry, he should immediately scrap this chapter on fisheries which you find in the Five Year Plan and make a fresh beginning, because he himself admits that during the Plan years we have been continuously declining in our fish yield. Unless you exploit the regions which are untapped as yet, there is no way of improvement in the yield of our fisheries. Planners are there, but in an academic way they approach the question. They say that for the *per capita* minimum requirement of diet there has to be about 1:3 ounces of fish every day. But they also say that 1·5 million tons will be the target of the Plan. This works out only to less than 1:3 ounces per week and not per day. But here two millions or three millions of tons of fish from only one source can be available. There are inexhaustible sources of fish around us. I wonder whether the Government of India, at its instance, have sent one scholar to find out what are the possibilities of our new areas.

There is another very illuminating report about the Pedro Bank, which is on the other side, and which, Dr. Malpas says, is one of the best fishing grounds in this country. It is not so big as the Wadge Bank, but even that we have not exploited completely. The Ceylon Government, I understand, is doing something between the Pedro Bank and the Wadge Bank. Even they, the Ceylon Government who have very little resources compared to the Government of India, have done something, some trawling work on both the Banks and some work in oceanography and hydro-biology. But this Government does not take to it seriously at all. In fact, it is primarily the duty of the Government of India—because under the Constitution you find fishing outside the territorial waters is the responsibility of the Centre. So, you cannot just rest content by asking Travancore-Cochin or West Bengal to start deep sea fishing, or even the Bombay Government to have its pilot scheme worked for you there. This Government will have to take up the direct responsibility and in not doing so this Government has been callously negligent of what they have to do in the matter of relieving the food situation.

I would like to impress upon the House one more point, and that is about the very miserable conditions of the fishermen. Three months to four months in the year, they are off—without work. We are very fortunate because nowhere in the world can fishing go on for so many consecutive months in the year, they are off—with-climate for that; we have Nature's gift for that. But even then, our

fishermen who go to the sea, who brave the perils of the sea every day, cannot do any work for these three or four monsoon months. This Government does nothing for them. They do not give any relief. The effect is that the fishermen, when they get off fishing, have to go and borrow money either from the net-owner or the boat-owner or from some village money-lender with the result that in three months they run into debts from which they never rise again. They are slaves to these people who lend the money and exploit their misery. In fact most of the fishermen in almost all the fishing villages are under obligation to either those people who give them loans or to the net-owners or to the boat-owners. Therefore they are crushed. If you want the fishing industry to thrive, please save them—the fishermen—first. Do not think of mechanising your fishing vessels before you see that the fishermen can stand upright. Let the fishermen have a square meal. Let them have pure drinking water. Let them have normal conditions of life. Then you can think of improving the production.

Then about the Norwegian aid. This Norwegian aid, I consider, is only a reflection of that Yankee gesture of generosity which we very often find there. What does it substantially do? How does it affect the conditions of the fishermen in Travancore-Cochin? There may be a project; there may be some attempts in deep sea fishing. I grant that. But as I told you, it is impossible to have any successful deep sea fishing unless you have details for the entire 2,900 miles of our coast—every detail of every science, of every known science as applicable to the sea. Otherwise, there is no chance. If you make a sporadic attempt at deep sea fishing, it is bound to fail, as it has already failed. There, in Travancore-Cochin, there was a company, the West Coast Fisheries. It tried some deep sea fishing; it failed. Now also, I understand, they are trying it, and they have frozen prawns worth about a few lakhs of pounds. But they want bigger vessels. They want bigger refrigeration plants. Are you giving aid? Somebody in Delhi, somebody who perhaps had not even an occasion to have a look at the sea and who happens to be in the Fisheries Department may say: "Oh, there is that vessel and you can go in the 60 foot trawler." That is not the way in which you should approach this subject. The Government must be knowing what the facilities are, and they must have some persons who know the subject to decide this. I only wish that Dr. Deshmukh will have more sympathy for Travancore-Cochin in this matter and try to have a look round if it is possible for him.

I cannot say anything more by way of conclusion, than by saying that in the matter of policy in regard to fisheries, this Government has a striking resemblance in its anatomy to the fish itself, because anatomists tell us that the fish has a less ossified vertebral column—it is not very hard bone—and there is a primitive feature in its brain: it has the cerebrum and no distinguishable cerebellum and no grey matter whatever. I can only compare the anatomy of the fish to the anatomy of this Government. But I hope, Sir, that Government will try its best to rescue the industry from its present miserable plight.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Bereft of all superlatives and choice expressions, all characteristic of him, for the first time I am happy to associate myself with several of the observations that have been made by my hon. friend Mr. V. P. Nayar. I am reminded of an incident which took place some seven years back when in 1946 our present President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, was holding the portfolio of Food in the Central Government. Sir, there were great famine conditions in Travancore-Cochin at that time and Dr. Prasad was very much perturbed and he had a very soft corner for Travancore-Cochin. I do not know whether his Ministers have at present got that soft corner. He approached Mahatma Gandhi and told him about

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the difficulties in Travancore-Cochin. Mahatma Gandhi said: "You don't worry. They have got tapioca and fish. They will prosper. You don't worry". One article of food supplements the other and both tapioca and fish form a major part of the diet of Travancore-Cochin Sir, I recall this incident just to show the very great importance that has to be attached to the fishing industry in Travancore-Cochin. Sir, I do not join with my hon. friend, Mr. V. P. Nayar when he says that the chapter on fisheries in the Five Year Plan has to be scrapped. I would submit that the chapter has to be implemented and not scrapped. I am sorry to find that although there has been an estimate made that at least the production of fish has to be increased by 0·5 million tons in the progress report of the Five Year Plan, I do not find anything about the fishing industry, what progress it has made and whether at all any progress has been made in the progress report of the Five Year Plan. I also find that Travancore-Cochin has been considered perhaps the best place for fishing throughout the world. The people who have rendered some aid to us in this direction, the Norwegians, are of opinion that the coast of Kerala is the best in the world for development of fisheries. I find, Sir, however, that in Travancore-Cochin, going by the progress report which has been supplied to us—page 163, Expenditure—Development—T.C. State —under item No. 6 'Fisheries' in 1951-52 the actuals were 0·1 lakh; during 1952-53 the revised estimate was 0·3 lakh and then in 1953-54 it was 6·4 lakhs. The five years' total is only Rs. 15 lakhs. Whatever it be in 1953-54 it is said that 6·4 lakhs are proposed to be spent. We do not think that any amount has been spent on that score.

Sir, there is great scope for deep-sea fishing. I do not want to enter into the scientific aspect of it which has been very well treated by my hon. friend Mr. Nayar, but I would submit that there is great scope for deep-sea fishing in the coastal regions of Travancore-Cochin and the State Government itself takes a keen interest in its development. I understand, Sir, that the State Government has approached the Central Government for aid in several matters but that the Central Government has turned a deaf ear to all the requests of the State Government in this regard. Sir, it is a very regrettable state of affairs.

Sir, it is a well known fact that in Kerala unemployment in the coastal regions is very acute and any aid that we give in this direction is not aid misplaced. So, I would commend the suggestions of my hon. friend Mr. Nayar and request that something should be done in this direction.

Sir, you put a question as to what exactly is the average consumption of fish in the country. We find that the Indian average is very low: it is only 3·6 oz., or so per year. So that, it is an industry which has great potentialities for development, and if developed it will solve to a substantial extent our food problem also.

Sir, many of us Indians are rice-eaters. If fish is added to the diet among the people it will certainly improve the nutrition value of the food of the average man in our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be a supplementary food.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, I do not think Mr. Nayar has been quite charitable when he mentioned about the Norwegian aid. Sir, I understand that fishing is the national industry of Norway and they are the best people that we can have to render us aid in this matter. Unlike, for example, American aid, which can be attacked on the ground that American machinery has to be imported here, no such charge can be levelled against the agreement for Norwegian aid. I understand that it is their idea not to import any machinery from other

countries, but to have all equipment made here out of indigenous material. I also understand that they are a self-sacrificing lot. In fact the experts who have came to Travancore-Cochin were offered the Residency buildings for their occupation, but they said that they would prefer to live with the fishermen and work with them and show them how this industry is to be developed. I am sorry, Sir, that my hon. friend Mr. Nayar has made certain reflections on these Norwegian people which is quite uncalled for.

I do not want to say anything more, except to deny one insinuation, because some insinuations will be there in Mr. Nayar's speech. He has said something about the church people....

Shri Punnoose: You know it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: If at all it requires a confirmation, there is the confirmation of Mr. Punnoose.

I have not heard of any contribution made to the church after they have got the catch, but before they go for the catch, because of some superstitious belief, some offering is made.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The fact is that the total catch which will come for the entire year in little parishes is estimated in advance. For instance, in a small parish with two hundred families that amount would come to about Rs. 30,000. I have visited every fishing village from Quilon to Cape Comorin. Mr. Thomas has not been even to one village in that area, I suppose.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have been to the villages more number of times than my hon. friend.

Sir, I do not deny that there are certain middlemen who take advantage of the poor plight of these fishermen. I do not deny that. But to attribute it to church is not fair. It has become a habit with members coming from my part of the State to condemn these people like anything. There is reason also for that. I do not, however, wish to wash dirty linen in this House: here I am only concerned with the fishing industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fish has no religion!

Shri A. M. Thomas: Fish has absolutely no religion. I would, in the end, only appeal to the hon. the Food and Agriculture Minister, Dr. Deshmukh, if I may say so, to be more fish-minded, not fish-minded in the sense in which it has been used by my hon. friend, but in the real sense of the word. I hope he will pay more attention to this industry.

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): Sir, I do not know whether you will be relishing a discussion on the fishery industry, when you are in the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not a fish out of water.

Shri Achuthan: As you have gone across the oceans you must have had the good fortune to know about it. In fact fish food is one of the main sources of human food not only in India, but throughout the world. According to me, and scientists also, fish contains a good portion of protein, calcium and minerals.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody disputes the nutritious value of it.

Shri Achuthan: As you must be aware...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sufficiently stout even without fish.

Shri Achuthan: So also is Mr. N. C. Chatterjee who comes from Bengal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want hon. Members to carry on propaganda.

Shri Achuthan: Anyhow, the time has come in India when we must change our attitude, or our habits in regard to food, whether they be Brahmins or non-Brahmins.

[Shri Achuthan]

This is a matter in which the Central Government as well as States which have got facilities for development of fish industry must act upon. The Five Year Plan has given great importance to this matter. Mr. V. P. Nayar has dealt not only with the Central portfolio, but also the State portfolio. According to me there is a lot of things to be done by the States concerned. In fact the State Governments of Bombay, West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin are very keen about it. A few days back in an Independence Day Issue, I was reading about the activities of the West Bengal Government in this respect. I understand that they have done a lot.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): No, no.

Shri Achuthan: I read that they have spent a lot of money.....

Shri K. K. Basu: That they have done.

Shri Achuthan: ...to see that this industry is developed. In Travancore-Cochin, apart from the Norwegian aid and other facilities which the Central Government provide, our State is paying considerable attention for the development of the fishing industry as well as for improving the conditions of the fishermen. I come from a constituency where the major portion is coastal area. You might have heard of the old town Musulipatnam, the present Crangannur, where the Chola kings ruled and where previously there was a port. From there exports to the Mediterranean region had taken place. Even now fish rearing and fish curing is being done at Narakkal and the Travancore-Cochin Government is spending money for this purpose.

I would refer to deep sea fishing, and I would like to say that the Central Government has much to do with regard to research work. I have not been able to understand the achievements done in the Research institutions at Barrackpore, Mandapam and Bombay. We must be enlightened on this as to how far we have succeeded in deep sea fishing so far as the whole coastal region is concerned, what quantity of fish has been caught last year or in the first six months of this year so that people may have an idea. For, we are not only academically interested, but we are practical-minded to see that more fish is caught and is distributed throughout the region.

Not only that. Unless we have ice plants or refrigerator plants and also transport facilities to take the fish raw to the interior areas, it may not be possible for the fishermen to get proper prices for their fish and the fish will perish and may have to be used as manure.

I do not know whether the Central Government has paid attention to the by-products, namely fish oil, fish manures and other subsidiary industries. We would like to know how far they have progressed with regard to those industries, because by this not only will there be a source of employment to a lot of people but it will also be a good manure. We are in need of manure. This is a good manure so far as plantations are concerned—coconut, rubber and other plantations. Let us know how much of the Five Year Plan in this regard we have been able to achieve by this time.

Mr. V. P. Nayar was talking about churches. Churches are meant for *nivarti marga;* they are not meant for this exploitation. Some churches might have unknowingly proceeded in the *thattipari marga.* But generally they are for *nivarti marga.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point for consideration is both the church and the followers, the disciples, may jointly exploit the sea.

Shri Achuthan: If the fishermen exploit the maximum, I would be happy. It is not a question of the

church. It is a question of improving their economic conditions.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: Do you mean to say that all fishermen are Christians and none else?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I did not say that all the fishermen are Christians. I only said that the majority of fishermen are Christians. And it happens to be a fact.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): And the church is exploiting them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After all it seems to be delicious.

Shri Achuthan: Sir, I would like to know from Government the extent to which progress has been made so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Punnoose. I thought other hon. Members were not going to speak and so I allowed about 21 minutes to Mr. V. P. Nayar and so many minutes to Mr. Thomas and Mr. Achuthan.

Shri Punnoose: I will take only a few minutes, Sir.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether this is a monopoly to Travancore-Cochin State and not others, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Oh, yes. But they have not given their names. It appears these are the only persons.

Shri Punnoose: Sir, there are various types of fish and you will be interested to know that there is Brahmin fish also. I do not know whether it takes only vegetarian food, but it will make a proper food for vegetarians also.

Remarks were made about the Plan in relation to Fisheries. A sum of Rs. 4·68 crores has been set apart for this purpose. But what happens to our planning happens to this also. They do not take into consideration the major section of the people who are most affected by and interested in fisheries, namely the fishermen. They have not considered their standard of living, the way in which they live, their habitation, the nature of their work, and have made a plan which does not help the fishermen at all.

In Travancore-Cochin even twenty-five years back there was a Fisheries Department, and I am sorry to say that even in 1953, after six years of Independence, with this expert advice and guidance from the Central Government, not an iota of progress has been made in fisheries. It still remains in that primitive stage. Some time back there was the West Coast Fisheries Company that was started in Travancore and the State Government spent lakhs over it. A ship was brought and some catches were made. But today it is idle. It is remaining idle because you want a refrigerator to keep the fish in good condition, to preserve it. Sixty tons of ice can be made in that machine. Six lakh tons of fish can be preserved. But if this ship is not reinforced, if new vessels are not bought you will not get this much fish. The money is not frozen and the whole scheme is going to ruin.

And now there is, what we call, shark liver oil which we are able to get in large quantities from the Kerala waters. We can get sharks in very large numbers. It is the oil that is important because people do not generally relish the fish as such. But here in India, though shark liver oil is definitely superior to cod liver oil, we spend lakhs of rupees on importing cod liver oil every year. And some time back the Commerce Minister, who is as innocent of the fish as the fish is innocent of religion, said that shark liver oil is inferior to cod liver oil. But in fact the reverse is the case. Expert opinion is there. But nothing is being done to encourage it and the interests of particular provinces like Kerala, Bengal, etc. where fishing is most developed, are not taken into consideration. And the interests of the sections of people who are engaged in the work are not taken into consideration. Some sort

[Shri Punnoose]

of plan is there on paper, with the result that every year the production is going less and less. So it is high time that the Central Government wakes up and draws up a plan.

Now about the Norwegian aid; we are not attributing any sinister motives. But we are afraid that what has happened in the past will happen again. They are getting vessels. How will it help the fishermen? That is the question. Will it increase unemployment among the fishermen? Because, they are modern equipped vessels. Is there any plan to train the fishermen? The Norwegian expert says yes. I know that people from the Punjab are there. I am not against them. But people from other areas are brought there. Government should see that unemployment does not increase and also that our young men from those classes who are engaged in the industry are trained up and a plan is developed so that Kerala can take its rightful place in this field.

One other point also. There is fresh water fishing. Some time ago, I read an expert article in which it was said that the whole of Kerala can meet its fish requirements from fresh water rivers and lakes alone, without touching the sea at all, and the whole of the sea fish can be exported and converted into money, provided some steps are taken to breed fish in these areas. Today, it is all going to ruin. Careless and indiscreet catching reduces the quantity of fresh water fish. So, all these questions may be considered and a clear and intelligent effective plan may be developed even now.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what the Government has done for fishing all these years on our 3000 mile coast. We have the largest coast perhaps in any country in the world and we have fishes around our seas, richer and wealthier in contents than any of the Scandinavian countries or perhaps Japan. The Japanese with their trawlers and the Scandinavians with their superior instruments catch so much fish that they could export it for the whole of Europe and this part of Asia respectively. During the last year we got 3825 tons of prawns in Cochin out of which we got Rs. 85 lakhs by export to the Far East. This is going to be a very big foreign exchange earner. It is time that the Government of India rose to the occasion and scoured our seas, encouraging students or research and men of action, to find out how much fish is available for us around our entire coast. Here in Delhi, I want the hon. Minister to explain why 20 prawns cost as much as rupees three while it costs hardly two annas or four annas in the coast around the country. In the year 1950, we imported into India 5·51 lakh tons of fish, in 1951, 5·04 tons, in 1952, 5·02 lakh tons. Why is it so? Either our experts are asleep or they do not go sufficiently down the sea to find out how the fish is going around our 3000 mile coast. Foreigners come here. The Americans go beyond the three miles limit where sovereignty is unfettered, wherein any one who dares is master of the sea and indulge in sea fishing. I hope they are not all fishing in our troubled waters. We have in our own land a number of natural fishermen. They are untutored in the art of navigation. They are illiterate. But, they seem to know the seasons. As soon as *Shivaratri* or *Deepavali* is over, they go down the sea and catch so much fish that it astonishes one that these poor illiterate untrained could achieve so much and keep the countryside well fed. We are lacking in food. We are importing food. Fish is a very important item in the food of lakhs of people. We are content with the establishment of a Central Marine Fisheries Research Station in Mandapam, in a place which was once vacated by the Naval hospital. We are content to lay the flattering unction to our soul that for tropical fishing

we have the largest fishery research station in the East or in the West or in the world. It is true that Mandapam has an excellent, nay, an unrivalled library. But we want more stations of that type all over our coast line. We should not be merely content with having one in Mandapam, at the southernmost point of Hindustan. We must establish more such centres in Malabar, South and North Kanara, in Saurashtra and other parts of the Bombay State, in my constituency of Karwar especially where there is a large fisherman population. In my constituency of North Kanara and Kerala where my hon. friends who have already spoken come from, we have a large number of fishermen. They are untrained. They must be given refrigerators; they must be given trawlers; they must be given boats; they must be given nets. They must be put on their feet with co-operative societies from which they can reap benefits and ultimately establish a large industry. We imported lakhs of rupees worth of freign fish oil which is essential for babies and for people with rickets and, consumption or diseases of the chest. What then is our Health Minister doing? The Government of Bombay has established a factory for the production of odourless, smell-less shark liver oil. Why not develop this industry which gives us an oil rich in nutriments and rich in vitamins. We must not only assist the mariners and fishermen to catch fish, but also see that oil is extracted: not only for our babies, but also for export so that we may earn a lot of money. That money must be ploughed back amongst fisherfolks.

One point more, Sir. There are other fish; there are clams, oysters and squids. They are a population by themselves. They are delicacies on the table of the wealthy folks, be it here or abroad. The Government of India must make an attempt to catch as much of this lower species, meant for bigger folks. In this way we can increase the general output. We should not be content with this one big research station at Mandapam that we have. We must have large research centres in Karwar, Calicut, Malpe and Saurashtra, so that we can see how we could increase our catch by lakhs of tons, not only to rival the quality but also the quantity bagged by the Scandinavian countries as well as Japan.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Before I go to some of the points that have been referred to by hon. Members, I will just very briefly state the Government's position. I am glad it has been realised by the hon. Members that fisheries and fish is not only the concern of the Government of India, but there are the State Governments and that primarily it is their responsibility. The Central Government comes in only so far as the deep sea fishing and research are concerned.

So far as these two items are concerned, we have intensified our efforts recently, I might say. It is only from 1946 that we have paid a little more attention to fisheries than it was in the past. The figures that have been given by my hon. friend in his letter are most, since they were given by me, correct.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Given by you or by Mr. Kidwai.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They may however give a misleading picture. For instance, in giving the total catch from year to year, I admit and I confess that they have been going down. But, this is not all the fish that we catch. There is a large quantity of marine fish as well as some estuarian fish which is caught and eaten then and there. The figures refer to what is brought into the market. It does not necessarily mean that all the fish are accounted for. The low average of less than four pounds per head per annum also does not give the correct position, from this point of view namely that there is a large population which does not eat fish and there are some people like us who get to eat fish only once in a blue moon.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sixty per cent. of the people eat fish.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: While I admit that there is much yet to be done so far as fisheries and development of fishing are concerned, I must clear any misunderstanding that is based entirely on these figures. So far as the Central Government is concerned, they have helped the provincial Governments considerably. Under the Grow More Food Plan, we have so far assisted the State Governments by giving them nearly a crore of rupees. We also train their officials whose number comes to 130. We supply technical training to various people. I am very happy that apart from his condemnation of the Norwegian Agreement and so on his habitual flings, of what shall I say, vituperation he has pointed out more than once, probably half a dozen times, the difficulties in the fishing industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there power driven barges in the west coast as in Bombay, in Kerala and Mangalore?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have not got.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Loans are granted by the Bombay Government and at a cost of Rs. 3,000 they add the power plant.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Travancore has got 982 catamarans and 13,382 boats, making a total of 14,364. There is no power barge.

Shri Nambiar: Not a single one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For putting up the power apparatus, the provincial Government gives a loan of Rs. 3,000.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They must have cold-storage facilities. Otherwise, what is the use?

5 P.M.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The difficulties have been pointed out by my hon. friend. It requires a considerable amount of study and research and a detailed survey of the areas where we are going to do fishing. I am glad to see that some dissatisfaction that I felt has been in a certain way lifted by what Mr. V. P. Nayar said. Because very recently I tried to get all the expenditure that was incurred on the Bombay fishing station, and I found that they had, from the year 1946 up to date, spent about Rs. 50 lakhs and the total income derived during all these years was only Rs. 5 lakhs. When I questioned how this was, I was told that this is because we have yet to do a lot of work before we can succeed, and I am glad to see that Mr. Nayar accepted this point of view. You cannot just take your boats, however powerful they may be, and go and expect the fish to come round to you and land them in the ports. You have got to get the data, study the various areas, and then alone you can be successful. From that point of view I would say that all the money that we have spent on the Bombay station has not been in vain. We have also other research stations where research is going on, and after these data are available I am sure we will be in a better position to show better results.

My friend has referred to the Planning Commission and has characterised its recommendations as unsatisfactory. I am glad Mr. Thomas has pointed out that what we require is not scrapping of what has been suggested in the Plan, but its implementation, and if we are dissatisfied with the targets we may urge that the targets may be improved and more money and more attention need be paid. I may assure the hon. Members who have taken interest in this debate that from the time I have taken over as Minister of Agriculture I have given the largest amount of attention to this thing because I believe that by paying more attention the nation can be benefited not only from the point of view of certain amount of foreign

exchange, a certain amount of additional food, but from the point of view of employment and bettering the conditions of our people. From that point of view I think we should welcome the Norwegians for the assistance they have given, not condemn the assistance and say nothing is likely to come out of it. I do not think so. I think they are progressing very well, and I am sure these Norwegian experts and their assistance will take us a long way towards achieving whatever development we desire. By all means let us not confine our attention or our hopes only to what they are doing. We will certainly try to do more than what has been possible so far.

The condition of poverty and misery which was pointed out so far as the fishermen are concerned is only too true. I do not wish to deny it. It is certainly a fact that they do require assistance, but Mr. Nayar will find that both in the Norwegian plan and our plan we have given the fishermen quite an important place, and one of the first things we want is not to dislodge them from their profession but to strengthen them economically, to provide them fresh water and to give them better boats also. So far as all these matters are concerned, of course the Centre cannot do everything, but I can assure Mr. Nayar and other Members that we are conscious of the needs which they have pointed out, and we are concentrating attention on exactly those points which they have urged in this House.

There was a reference to the Church making a levy on certain quantities of fish from the fishermen. I have not known about it so far, but evidently it is more the concern of the State Government than me. I am sure if the complaint is true this is something which should be terminated. But we will have to approach not by way of law, but by persuasion. I cannot say if there is any truth in the allegation. In fact, Mr. Thomas has, I think, refuted the charge considerably. I do not wish to enter into the controversy in any way, without at least sufficient information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They seem to require assistance by way of nets, barges, power barges...

Shri V. P. Nayar: Loans from Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:... loans from Government, that co-operative societies should be formed, and then some refrigerator, cold storage plant etc.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is being done. If you refer to the Progress Report of the Five Year Plan, on page 45 you will find the following:

> "In respect of marine fisheries, the construction of the two large cold storage and ice plants at Calicut and Bangalore is nearing completion. Mechanisation of country craft in Bombay is making satisfactory progress. Danish trawlers belonging to the West Bengal Government are bringing in increased catches and the Japanese trawler operating in the Arabian sea is reported to be doing well. The refitting of the Government of India trawlers with a view to using them for bull trawling has been taken in hand. A team of fisheries officers of the maritime States headed by the Fisheries Development Adviser of the Government of India visited a number of countries in Europe, America and Japan to select equipment and personnel for the execution of the fisheries schemes included in the Plan and to be financed under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement. After their return, arrangements have been finalised for the purchase of equipment and recruitment of four fishing technicians from Japan for bull trawling operations. In addition, the services of a British technician have been obtained by the Government of India for exploratory and experimental fishing operation

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with various types of gear. A project for fisheries development has been sanctioned as part of the Norwegian aid programme for Travancore-Cochin at a total cost of Rs. 38 lakhs."

Then, so far as inland fisheries are concerned:

" ...the stocking of the Mettur reservoir is in progress. In U.P., the State Government have undertaken to stock canal reservoirs. Steps have been taken in Orissa and Bihar for large scale collection of fry for stocking new area."

On our side, the Central Government has tried to discharge its responsibilities in the two spheres which I have mentioned, and the States are also being given advice from time to time. As I have said earlier, nonetheless much remains to be done, and there is considerable leeway to be made up which I assure the House I will try to do.

I am glad the Government have already promised to reconsider and revise the Five-Year Plan from the point of view of unemployment. If that happens I hope to take the opportunity of intensifying our efforts for the improvement and development of fisheries. I am not absolutely unmindful of this and whenever I have gone to these seaside places, I have seen the fisheries curing centre at Ratnagiri; I have visited also the Bombay deep sea fishing centre, and when I went to Cuttack I have also seen the Inland Fisheries Research Station there. So, I can assure the hon. Members that I attach the greatest possible...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did the hon. Minister say Calicut?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Cuttack. There is a research station at Cuttack—the State Government research station at Cuttack. The Central Government has also a small organisation there.

So, I can assure them that I am conscious of the importance that fishing and fisheries occupy in the nation's life, and I will try and give the utmost possible help and assistance.

I thank Mr. Nayar for having drawn the pointed attention of everybody in the House to the importance of this thing, and I am also thankful for the constructive suggestions that he and other Members have made.

RESOLUTION RE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION ON PEPSU

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the discussion of the PEPSU Proclamation resolution. The hon. Member Sardar Saigal wants to say a few words. What about the hon. Minister? He has no objection. Yes, Mr. Saigal.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: यूनियन के माननीय राष्ट्रपति ने ४ मार्च, १९५३ में जो आज्ञा विधान की धारा ३५६ के अनुसार जारी की है उसे यह सभा भवन मंजूर करता है, यह जो प्रस्ताव है उस के ऊपर आज यहां बहस हो रही है । इस बहस के दौरान में हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने पैप्सू के जो दो अफ़सर हैं, मि० पी० एस० राव और मि० हरि राम मिश्र, उन के खिलाफ़ अपने विचारों को यहां रक्खा है । मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों से इस बात की प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब वह अफ़सर यहां पर अपनी सफ़ाई देने के लिये उपस्थित न हों, उन के खिलाफ़ कोई चीज़ यहां कहना इस सभा भवन के लिये अच्छी चीज़ नहीं है । मैं जानता हूं और विशेषकर मि० पी० एस० राव के बारे में कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि जिस वक्त हम लोग मध्य प्रदेश धारा सभा के सदस्य थे, वह वहां पर चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी थे । जिस ईमानदारी से उन्होंने उस समय काम किया उस के लिये मैं उन को बधाई देता हूं । यही नहीं, सन् १९४० और १९४२ के दरमयान जब हम और उस समय की सरकार आंख

से आंख नहीं मिलाते थे, तब भी उन्होंने देश के साथ और देश के लोगों के साथ जो बर्ताव किया उस को हम भूल नहीं सकते। हो सकता है, जो क़ानून क़ायदे उस वक्त थे उस के मुताबिक़ वह चलते रहे हों, जो कांग्रेस के क़ायदे क़ानून थे उन के मुताबिक़ हम लोग भी चला करते थे। लेकिन यदि कोई क़ायदे क़ानूनों पर चलता है तो वह ख़राब आदमी नहीं हो जाता है, और उसकी सारी अच्छाइयां बुराइयों में नहीं बदल जाती हैं।

इसके बाद वह मध्य भारत गये। मध्य भारत के उन के काम का रेकार्ड मौजूद है, उसे देखा जा सकता है। हमारे माननीय सदस्य इस के बारे में मध्य भारत की जनता से दरयाफ्त कर सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से मि० हरि राम मिश्र हैं। वह वहां कन्सालिडेशन अफ़सर थे। कन्सालिडेशन अफ़सर के बाद वहां सेटलमेंट अफ़सर हुये और उस के बाद ऐक्साइज़ अफ़सर हुये। उस के बाद वह मध्य भारत आये। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो अफ़सर अच्छा काम करे, वह अगर किसी दूसरे प्रदेश में जा कर किसी कारण से लोगों की भलाई के लिये ऐसा काम करे जिस से वहां के कुछ लोगों को दिक्क़त हो, यदि कड़ाई के साथ वहां के अफ़सर या वहां की सल्तनत काम करे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वहां के लोगों को उस को बर्दाश्त करना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, कोई भी सल्तनत चाहे वह कांग्रेस की हो चाहे किसी की भी हो, जब तक कड़ाई के हाथ से, लोहे के हाथ से हर बुराई का दमन नहीं करेगी, वह सल्तनत टिक नहीं सकती। इसलिये यदि इन अफ़सरों ने कोई काम किया है, और कड़ाई से किया है, तो बहुत ठीक किया है। वहां के लोगों ने यदि कोई गड़बड़ी की, वहां की जो व्यवस्था थी, यदि उस में कोई गड़बड़ी हुई और उस के प्रतिकार के लिये यदि यूनियन के राष्ट्रपति जी ने कोई आज्ञा जारी की और कोई क़ानून लागू किया तो उस को हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिये और यूनियन की जो सरकार इस वक्त है उस की हमें मदद करनी चाहिये। हो सकता है कि कई चीज़ें हुई हों, मैं मान सकता हूं कि कोई खामी हो, मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूं कि जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वहां है उस ने कोई गल्ती की हो, लेकिन उस एक ग़लती की वजह से यह कहना कि सारी की सारी सरकार ख़राब है, सारा का सारा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ग़लत है, यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह अर्ज़ करूंगा कि जो प्रस्ताव किया जा रहा है उस का हमें समर्थन करना चाहिये।

Dr. Katju: There has been a long debate upon this matter in this House. I do not regret the debate, but having regard to the element of time, there is no other alternative course, I respectfully suggest, than the approval of this Resolution which I have moved before you.

I shall take the main points at once. It has been suggested that there should be general elections. Very well. Supposing you have general elections, those elections will take at least four or five months. The Delimitation Commission Report will come; then there is the electoral roll, and under no circumstances whatsoever you can avoid a delay of many months—five, six, four—before the general elections. Now, what is it that is suggested is going to happen during this interval? Today there is no legislature, there is no Ministry and if an attempt is made: 'Very well, we are not going to extend it; we are not going to approve the Resolution', then what does the House require? I can understand that there must be some sort of lapse of time. I have been

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noting what has been said here and I have been noting what was expressed in the other House and I find a general desire on the part of my hon. friends opposite that there should be a speedy election. It is said: 'Well, it should be held sometime in January, February, March'. I appreciate that. We are neither blind nor deaf. We know the feelings with which you are actuated. But under those circumstances, today the President's rule will continue; it is bound to continue. You cannot set it at rest today. Something has got to be done today. It was from this point of view that I was rather surprised at their very negative attitude.

I do not want to tire the House at this late hour and to keep hon. Members from probably more enjoyable pursuits elsewhere by going into the old history. My hon. friend, Sardar Hukam Singh instead of making—he will pardon my saying so—an original contribution of his own on one point, rather quoted an obviously misleading expression of opinion from another source. Probably he was attracted by the phrase. I think the poet Pope spoke about the rape of somebody, and Dr. Ambedkar quoted the 'rape' of the Constitution, and Sardar Hukam Singh was so much attracted by the phrase that he said it here 'The Constitution has been raped'. He did not elaborate the point. Now, if it was rape, the rape took place in the month of March last. It is absolutely wrong on the merits.

As I said, I do not want to tire you. But what was the condition in the month of February, 1953? I go by the very words of the Constitution—article 356. When the President is satisfied on a report received by him from the Rajpramukh or the Governor or otherwise that the Constitution has broken down or something like that, and is not able to function, then he may take appropriate action. I am making an absolutely impersonal observation. They are all my friends, in the last Ministry—good friends. You may not realise it. But what was the situation? The House of the legislature consisted of 60 members. Twenty or twenty-two members at that date were likely to be unseated, out of which 14 had been unseated, three others had been unseated, the Chief Minister had tendered his resignation and the Ministry was left with two. Who were these two Ministers? One was, if I remember aright, a newly appointed Minister as a representative of the Harijan community. The other was a Minister—I attribute no motives at all—who had crossed the floor from the Opposition, come over to the Treasury side and had been appointed a Minister, I think on the 28th or 29th of December.

There were two Ministers left. So, could anybody say—I put the question fairly and squarely and not in a party spirit—that the President was not justified in issuing the proclamation and saying that in PEPSU the Constitution had ceased to function? In a House of 60, 40 people were left, the Leader had been unseated and the Leader had tendered his resignation. What was the President to do? We discussed all that and we discussed every aspect of it and the House was pleased to approve the President's Proclamation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the good of going over all that matter? The simple point is whether there is any need to continue it, either on the ground of the continuance of the same law and order position or for delimitation etc.

Dr. Katju: You were not here, Sir, for some time and you really do not know what happened here. The Press Gallery there fully report every point and that was why I am quite fair and frank here.

Shri Nambiar: Are we to take notice of the Press Gallery?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Members spoke something he must have his view also expressed.

Dr. Katju: They said here is this point, here is that point. Take for instance, they said look here, here is the

Adviser, what a funny man he is! He has given away 1,000 bighas of land to such and such a Maharaja. He has given away Rs. 10,000 allowance to such and such Rajkumari or Princess or Maharani and is wasting money. I ventured to intervene but nobody would listen to me by way of intervention. Really, what are the facts? I have to tell them. If you ask me to sit down I will finish and sit down in five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no; I thought nothing had occurred. I never knew that all these statements had been made. I thought the point was different and the hon. Minister may go on.

Dr. Katju: If they had started by saying, "Well, you should have general elections", I would have said, "very well". It is a very reasonable point of view to put forward and I would have said that I would bear that in mind. It is not a question of opposition in disguise; it is a question of general importance. I should like to carry all of them with me and I repeat it again. Read my speeches in the months of March and April. I said then and I stick to it now that I am loathe to have this administration continued. I should like to have the elections as soon as I can, which will be sometime in January, February or March. Sir, I was asked, 'Are you going to hold the elections in 1954?' I said, 'Yes'. The newspapers said, 'Look at Dr. Katju; he is now taking the elections to December 1954.' Nobody asked him at that time what does 1954 mean. January is part of 1954 and December is also part of 1954. When you asked me, 'Will you have elections in 1954,' I said 'Yes'. A perfectly innocent question and a perfectly innocent answer.

Shri Punnoose: Actually the question was asked whether elections would be conducted in the first half of 1954.

Dr. Katju: I stand corrected. My recollection is, in 1954. You read the reports. This is serious. Take for instance this grant business. The Maharaja of Jind was, at the time of merger, allotted or allowed to have something about 1,400 bighas of land in his private property list. That was long before PEPSU was formed. Now he applied that he would like to exchange that. He has surrendered his 1,400 bighas and in exchange for these 1,400 bighas—that is not forest land but culturable land—he wanted some other land. The question is under consideration whether he should be given and in what particular area. My hon. friend has omitted the word 'private property'. He says, 'Here is the Adviser's rule or the President's rule and Dr. Katju—who is being crucified before you—is there and he has given the land.' Then I was very sorry—it is not fair to mention a woman's name—you mentioned her husband's name.....

Dr. Rama Rao: You asked for it.

Dr. Katju: You gave them; listen to me. You gave the name of the husband and you mentioned that he was Deputy Secretary in some Ministry here and all that.

My hon. friend either does not know the facts or he has been mis-informed. A question has been raised. It is perfectly true Sardar Hukam Singh probably knows about it. It is perfectly true that that lady has been applying for several years for what she calls redress. I will tell you the facts. In this particular State—I do not want to name the State—the custom was, according to her, that no dowry was given. The Maharaja about 30 or 40 years ago had made it a rule that instead of giving a dowry which may be five lakhs of rupees or six lakhs to every princess on her marriage, he said he would give no dowry nor costly ornaments but only an annual allowance. She says, 'My grand aunts got an allowance, my aunts got an allowance and my sisters have also got allowance. I was married in such and such a year, 10 years or 15 years ago. There is an order, the Maharaja's order fixing a particular allowance for me. I got that allowance for many years before the merger; I got it after the merger. But it has now been stopped on the ground that no married

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lady should be given any allowance.' She says, 'Look at the custom of my family and consider these circumstances'. These are the facts. She has given the names of her grand aunts, and aunts and all that and the matter is under consideration and no order has yet been made. When the late Ministry was functioning the matter was raised. They said, that 'if the circumstances are brought to our notice we will look into them' and the matter has been looked into. But my hon. friend Dr. Rama Rao thinks that all this is waste of money. This is not fair, I venture to say. Sir, I am here. My hon. friend can put a question in the formal way. Otherwise if there is any question of any particular individual, he can come over to me and find out the facts from me. If he is not satisfied then he can agitate it on the floor of the House. If he is satisfied that nothing unusual or improper is being done, then it is not fair to the other individuals who are not here to drag their names in this controversy.

Similarly, the two gentlemen to whom my hon. friend Sardar Saigal referred just now. I have got a list here of all officers. My friend Sardar Hukam Singh said that it was one of the heads of impeachment. The Adviser he said—he was sorry to say so —was behaving in a most communal-minded fashion. He had either suspended or transferred or done something to 13 Sikh officers.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के भी दो कम किये हैं ।

Dr. Katju: Now, the question is this. When the Adviser went on the scene he had the State Counsellor there, Mr. Pillai, who was acquainted with the entire surroundings and environment and all that. I only wish that hon. Members could read the newspapers of those days as to what complaints were there. I appeal particularly to my hon. friends opposite as to what was said about the integrity and disintegrity and so on and so forth. Now, the Adviser, when he went there probably got information from Mr. Pillai. He passed some orders about transfer and then he passed certain transfer orders and some other things and suspended some other officers against whom enquiries are proceeding. It is too late now; otherwise I would have asked one of the PEPSU members to tell you as to what the charges were. Departmental enquiries were going on. Now, it is said that officers had been brought from outside. Somebody talked about permits and licences for imports. Now, the officers who have been appointed are altogether 15. Out of them 13 come from the Punjab. It is a matter of common knowledge that in PEPSU Punjab has always been drawn upon for the required supply of officers. Some of these officers are not new. They have been there for a long time. The Inspector-General of Police is one of those 13. He is a Punjab officer appointed not by me; he has been there for more than a year and in this way out of this 13, 9.....

Sardar Hukam Singh: We are talk- about the President's rule.

Dr. Katju: I am also talking of the President's rule. We were importing eight or nine officers who were Sikhs and six were Hindus who were imported.

Sardar Hukam Singh: But ten are there who have been recruited from outside.

Dr. Katju: Yes, I know the names; do you mean to say that in PEPSU every Sikh should be there and nobody else should be there? What is the meaning of that?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Nobody is suggesting that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not be disturbed.

Dr. Katju: I naturally resent this remark.

Sardar Hukam Singh rose—

Dr. Katju: Sir, let me go on. You were not here, Sir, when the position was sought to be painted by my hon. friend Sardar Hukam Singh that the Government was functioning in a communal-minded way.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Yes.

Dr. Katju: I say that it is an absolutely baseless charge and should never have been made in this House.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I say that it is quite correct.

Dr. Katju: It should never have been made.

Shri Punnoose: Give us the facts.

Dr. Katju: What is the situation? In the Secretariat, the Chief Secretary is a Sikh. The Financial Commissioner is a Sikh. The Secretaries for the Law and Education Departments are Sikhs. The Development Secretary is a Sikh. The P.W.D. Secretary is a Sikh. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This must stop. Should they go on making interruptions like this? Have they not got the patience to hear the Minister?

Dr. Katju: Really, it is an extraordinary state of affairs. In one breath, it is said that these are all small States; in the other, it is said that the Maharajas and Rajas and the big *biswedars* had the services filled with their relations; and that all the State services consisted of nobody but their relations. The rulers being Sikhs, the service people were all Sikhs. Now, if two Sikh officers are suspended for some delinquencies—what am I to do? They are Sikhs. The delinquent officers will be Sikhs. The intelligent officers will be Sikhs. The honest officers will be Sikhs. Anybody will be a Sikh there, if you do not draw from anybody else. This will be the position. I ask Sardar Hukam Singh: in PEPSU, there are Hindus—are there not? There are Harijans there. There are Christians there. Will he kindly tell me what was the proportion in the services before the President took over?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Yes, it was (*Interruption*)

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (जिला बनारस — मध्य) : हरिजन सिखों का उसमें अनुपात क्या है?

Sardar Hukam Singh: 47 per cent. were Sikhs and 53 per cent. were others.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मजहबी सिखों का भी जवाब दीजिये ।

Dr. Katju: तीन चार मैम्बर एक साथ खड़े हो जाते हैं। मैं किस किस को जवाब दूं? As I said, it is a brave thing for my hon. friends to stand up and say, "The Central Government has been guilty of the worst form of communalism". What was there before it, I ask you.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I have told you. There were 53 per cent. others. If you ask me anything more, I will tell you.

Dr. Katju: I won't ask you anything, because you have said the very worst things. These things I never expected from you. You have said them, I believe, to go back and simply intensify the hatred and dislike. I think there must be a sense of responsibility on our part.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I have given you facts, and I can give you more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He is a learned and eminent parliamentarian. He ought to know that he cannot go on interrupting like this.

Sardar Hukam Singh: He asked me and then I stood up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Naturally, he did. But there is a mode of saying things. At every stage, it is not right that there should be interruption. I have been trying to see that there is no interruption from this side when

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Opposition Members are speaking. Similarly, have I not got a duty to see that there is no interruption from the Opposition side when the Minister is replying? The hon. Member has had his say, and it is being replied to. It is not as if every second minute he is called upon to give an answer. As I said, there is a mode of supplying information. Anyhow, I would ask the Minister to address me and not Sardar Hukam Singh.

Dr. Katju: As I said—I do not know how to go on, Sir—I feel so full of indignation. I expected such very high standards from my hon. friend, but I have been disappointed.

Sir, somebody referred to an individual and said, "Look at this man, Hari Ram Mishra. He follows Mr. Rau and is his favourite." Sir, nobody mentioned that he had been appointed Settlement Commissioner and he had a distinguished record in the Central Provinces from where he retired. Then he was employed in Jodhpur on settlement work and he worked as Settlement Commissioner of Rajasthan. He is a man whom we thought was specially qualified for this work, and therefore he was appointed, and here we find wild allegations being made and insinuations being made that Mr. Rau has made this appointment as a piece of nepotism. I resent these things. I am here: criticise me as much as you like, but I do not like other people to be criticised.

My hon. friend said something about compensation and agrarian reforms. Now, my complaint is this. Only last week, we had a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee which the House had appointed. The same Committee had met some time in May or June and we put before it these Bills and they were approved. This Parliamentary Committee consists of many Members, and it approved the three Bills, two of which have now been laid on the Table of the House. The third one dealt with non-occupancy tenants. It was also approved by the Committee, and it provided a ceiling of 100 acres for every proprietor.

Shri Punnoose: On a point of order. He is referring to the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee, and I do not know whether he is in order in doing that. That is one thing. The second thing is, he is stating things which are not facts. There were serious differences of opinion with regard to compensation, ceiling etc. but he says that the Committee had approved of the Bill.

Dr. Katju: Will you please listen? If you will only listen.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the majority had approved, even then it is approval. Now, so far as the proceedings are concerned, he is not giving what an individual said in the Committee.

Dr. Katju: I may tell him.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member opposite has raised a point of order and I am bound to give my ruling regarding it. Let him not interrupt.

As regards the proceedings of the Committee, the Government has acted on the advice of the Committee which is appointed by the Parliament. There is absolutely no disclosure of any secret, or of the individual observations of a member during the discussions which took place. Those observations are kept secret for the reason that if disclosed they may evoke protest or involve the member concerned in trouble. That is why, the quoting of the proceedings is not allowed. That is all. The hon. Minister may go on.

Dr. Katju: I was only going to say one word about the discussions in the Committee, namely, that the Bill was approved. Two Bills have already been enacted and have been placed on the Table of the House. So far as the third Bill is concerned, it is an important measure dealing with non-occupancy tenants. It was placed before

the Committee, and the Committee gave a certain general decision. Then, it was placed before the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission's Economic Committee thought that the ceiling fixed was much too high, that the ceiling should be lowered, and from 100 acres it should be brought down to 50 or 60 acres. The Committee also suggested some other amendments. Therefore, the Bill had to go back to the Law Ministry, and the Law Ministry is now going through that Bill and is re-drafting it in regard to those particular provisions. My only complaint is this, that this matter was mentioned in the Committee and I told the members, "This is the exact situation and within four or five days, or a week, or at the most within two weeks, we will enact that Bill", and yet in spite of the fact that hon. Members knew all this, nobody said a word about it, and all the blame is now put on us and we are told that the Central Government is sitting tight upon it.

So far as the two Bills already enacted are concerned, there again it is a question of policy. Why should anyone put it upon the Central Government? The House appointed the Parliamentary Committee. There, the House will recollect—I am referring to what is called the Superior Rights Bill —that the PEPSU Government had sanctioned a certain scale of compensation. The scale was one pie, *i.e.* one-twelfth of an anna, for every rupee of land revenue. Thirty-five thousand acres are concerned in this matter. The revenue is small; rents are also very small. On the calculation of compensation on the basis of one pie per rupee the amount came to exactly Rs. 40.

Now the question at once arose that the point can be raised in the Supreme Court or other courts of law that the compensation was illusory. Therefore, the President's intervention again came up. In similar circumstances the Punjab Legislature had allowed eight times the annual rent. We discussed this matter in the Parliamentary Committee and they decided that it should be reduced to five times the annual rent.

Now, as I said, the annual rent there is a very small figure. The total compensation payable with regard to 35,000 acres came to Rs. 21,000—an insignificant sum. It is all a matter of public knowledge. Now my hon. friend contended that we are giving away compensation. If the House is of the opinion that there should be no compensation at all I can understand that but if some compensation is to be given it should be some compensation which you can take to a court of law.

Similarly regarding the other Bill, —about which nothing has been said *viz.* dealing with occupancy tenants,— the occupancy tenants have been made the full proprietors. The compensation rate has been laid down in the statute. It is to be much less than the compensation allowed by the Punjab Legislature. That Bill has also been enacted. There are two other Bills which we are considering.

It has been complained in this House that the Central Government has not been doing anything or it has been mismanaging affairs. I do not want anybody to say, "this is an old history. Before the proclamation the United Front was in majority and it should not have been dislodged from office". That chapter is now closed. The only question is about the current events.

Now another complaint was made by my hon. friend here and some hon. Members there regarding the realisation of arrears. In the White Paper I have stated the circumstances. In many villages land revenue has been in arrears for years together. Nothing has been paid. I think you are aware that throughout India the basic principle of land revenue is that the payment of land revenue is the first charge on the produce of the land. It was not a case in which the landlords were defaulting. They had realised the rents but were not paying the Government revenue. It was admitted that in certain areas the tenants had neither paid the land revenue nor the

[Dr. Katju]

rent. The arrears had amounted to 31 lakhs of rupees. The respect for law was completely gone. They were functioning as a sort of parallel authorities. Now it was the duty of the Adviser to take steps to realise the rent.

Then there was the current payment. One hon. friend said, "You realised 61 lakhs of rupees in six months". I say 31 lakhs of rupees was the old arrears and 30 lakhs of rupees was the current demand. The current demand was payable from the current crops. So far as the old arrears were concerned you had been pocketing and keeping everything. Nobody said anything regarding that. I think the Adviser would have been guilty of not properly discharging his duties if he had not taken steps to realise this amount.

There is another complaint regarding the retrenchment of so many officers. One of the hon. friends said that he had put down a question this morning It was not read out because it was not reached. I have got that question here. It is true that many people have been retrenched.

Dr. Rama Rao: The tenants were demanding their rights to be settled before they pay the rent. Whereas Sardar Rarewala Government Bill wrote off this arrears by including definite compensation is it a fact that this Government have collected these arrears also?

Dr. Katju: Better ask this from Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala if he is your authority.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): If land revenue has been collected from the occupancy tenants then that is an illegal act.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend knows law much better than I do. I can only advise that when an Act has been passed recourse may be had to the law courts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may look at me and not there. I do not know why the hon. Minister is fond of them.

Dr. Katju: My complaint is that my affection is not returned. I wish it were.

What I was going to say is that this amount has to be realised and the amount could only be realised from persons who had got the money in their pockets. If any section of the House is in favour of the proposition that people cultivating land need not pay either revenue or rent, they should treat the land as their own, I have nothing more to say. I have got no answer.

There was another question raised by my hon. friend about retrenchment. I ventured to say this morning that the very fact that there has been no question in the House showed that the state of affairs is satisfactory. My hon. friend retorted by saying, "I did table the question for today". But it was not reached. If it was, it will be in the proceedings. Now I should like to read the answer here. Answer to (a) gives the number of retrenched staff. The people who have been retrenched are mostly from the Civil Supplies Department. Controls have been removed and, therefore, this Department has shut down. The number removed is altogether about 719. Then the answer goes on to say:

> "The main reasons for effecting retrenchment are: relaxation of controls and consequent abolition of Civil Supplies Department, fixation of cadre strength in different departments and finalisation of integration of services, reorganisation of the Secretariat and administrative departments and reformation of Districts, tehsils and sub-tehsils. Government are endeavouring to provide alternate employment. The position regarding unemployment in PEPSU is more or less the same as in other States."

So, as has been mentioned in the reply, Government is endeavouring to provide alternative employment to suitable retrenched personnel in the Education, Development and other departments which are awaiting expansion.

What more can I do? There are two alternatives. One line of argument is that you must be frugal with public money. That would mean retrenchment. On the contrary, if the House is of opinion that we must carry the burden of the surplus staff, we are willing to obey.

Then comes the last question *viz.* the surplus districts. My hon. friend laid a personal blame upon me that I have been guilty of giving some incorrect information. I say and I deliberately say that I did nothing of the kind. Throughout I have been absolutely correct. If you were to go by the example of other provinces, then, in the whole of PEPSU there will be probably two or three districts only. My friend from Bengal knows the size of the Bengal districts, say, Midnapore, but I do not know the exact acreage and population of that particular district. Take U.P. In U.P. the average population of a district is ten to fifteen lakhs. In many districts, it is much more. The area of a district is anything from 3,000 to 5,000 or even 7,000 square miles. Here, one district is 500 square miles with a population of a lakh and a half. Another district is 500 square miles with a population of two and a half lakhs. This matter has been under discussion by the PEPSU Government for the last five years, and the Government resolution was published in the Gazette in 1950 which said that this was an urgent reform. The grievance of some of the hon. Members is that I started the abolition of the districts altogether from the map and made these districts, so to say, part of the adjoining districts, two fields here, two fields there, two firkas here and there and two taluks here and two taluks there: that I thought to myself that whether the district was small or whether it was large, it gives rise to some factions for the district headquarters. Now, if you keep the district and if you keep in charge of the district a very highly paid officer, that means so much waste of public money. So what we did was, very well, for all administrative purposes the districts would remain, but the man in charge who would live on the spot would be an additional District Magistrate—a comparatively junior officer—or even say a senior officer in the State service. He will be there, and instead of asking X to be the District Magistrate of one place, he will now be described as the District Magistrate of Patiala as well as of Fatehgarh Saheb. He will go to Fatehgarh Saheb occasionally as a matter of administrative routine. The main point is this to which no one has paid any attention: can my hon. friend point out that a single resident of these districts will be inconvenienced by this arrangement that has been introduced? Is there a civil litigant who will not get justice as he was getting in the past in that very district? Is there any revenue matter which will have to be taken to any other district? The whole thing will be discussed in one and the same district. No one will be disturbed. I challenge—I say that no single resident of Fatehgarh Saheb, Barnala and Kandaghat will have to move out of his own old district headquarters, and he will get all his grievances redressed as he used to, in future also, in his own home in that very district. What more do you want unless you say that you are going to oppose every single measure of this Government. Instead of congratulating me or saying that "you have done very well," many hon. Members are cursing me. I have brought about economy without causing the least disturbance in the economic or social life of any one in the district. I say it is a very fine thing. You want a senior officer; well, you can have him. But you cannot have a District Magistrate located in every *tehsil*, in every *firka*. He will be only at the district headquarters. In Allahabad there are nine sub-divisions in a district. The district is an enormous one.

[Dr. Katju]

The District Magistrate lives at the district headquarters. He can go to the sub-division only when his services are required. Similarly, it is done here. But you get an additional Superintendent of Police located there. An additional District Magistrate is also located. Your treasury is there. Your prison, jail, is there; your medical facilities are there; your Sessions Judge is there; your civil judge or munsiff is there; everything is there; unless my hon. friend says: "No, no. We must have a District Magistrate at an expense of Rs. 1,200 a month"; doing what--doing nothing—looking after a district with a population of a lakh and a half in an area of five-hundred square miles. I do say, Sir, that this was a criticism without substance.

Then, one of my hon. friends said there were some restrictions on the Press. I really do not know what he meant; was it that the Press cannot act freely there? It was not elaborated as to what exactly the complaint was. If the complaint was that today it is not open to a press correspondent to walk into a public office and get information on public matters from every clerk, from every person employed in the office, in a proper or an improper manner, then of course, you may say that there has been some restriction put, because the Adviser had issued instructions that no one in individual offices is to issue or hand out press matters. The Press must go to the Director of Public Relations and get the information in a proper manner. Leaving that aside, where is the restriction? What is the harm? No one has said that. No one specified that. This is a free country. Everybody goes out; the press correspondents move about; hon. Members of Parliament are going about and instructing on the spot and getting all information; people come here and there and say their grievances and tell all sorts of stories. Well, where is the restriction? My submission, Sir, is that all these complaints that have been made are not well placed. So far as my hon. friend who always speaks for the scheduled castes is concerned, I really could not gather what his complaints were. I think his complaint was very general, namely, throughout the length and breadth of India the scheduled castes are not getting a fair deal. He said they should be given jobs; I agree. "They should be given proper education." I agree entirely. What has that got to do with PEPSU? What he said would apply everywhere else.

Someone said that this was his main grievance: PEPSU had the one non-Congress ministry in the country, and therefore the Central Government has played the dodge with it. Now, you never said anything about the extent of help given by the Government of India in the past three years in the shape of loans and subsidies to the PEPSU Government. I gave the figures yesterday at another place, and I repeat them here for your information. Of all the 'B' States, the PEPSU Government has got the largest percentage of assistance from the Central Government. It has varied between 20 per cent. and 26 per cent. of the entire revenue of the State. The entire revenue is somewhere between four crores and five and a half crores. The Central Government's assistance has varied from one crore and a quarter to about a crore and a half. We did it, Sir, and the House may take it from me that, if anything, the Government of India have been more than anxious to help the PEPSU Government which was in existence before the President took it over, because we thought it should have a trial and when the thing absolutely became impossible, we had to intervene.

Then, lastly, Sir, may I say that there is no desire to postpone the elections—none whatsoever, and I do hope, —I cannot possibly bind myself and bind the House, and goodness knows what may happen—that in the current six months, by February or March,—I am personally anxious to have general elections as soon as possible in a free

and unfettered atmosphere. I do hope I may not have to come back again for a second renewal—I cannot do this again, and you see it is putting some sort of dirt around—I cannot anticipate all contingencies. But you only want elections; you will have them, raising a lot of dust, excitement, and I know all about these matters. You must manufacture grievances by whipping up. (*Interruptions*) I am addressing myself to you. I say that the experience of political parties shows that one must whip up grievances and manufacture grievances in order to (*Interruptions*).....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is this? The grievances have been pointed out. The hon. Minister has tried to explain away, stage by stage, the Government's point of view. Hon. Members know—whatever he said is not, cannot be, could not be applied to hon. Members. There are parties outside who may be interested in whipping up all sorts of grievances, and hon. Members are placing them before the House. Now, the hon. Minister says that they are all wrong. Therefore he said: "whipping up". You want orderly Government to be carried on, and no person need care for this whipping up of the grievances outside. Nothing is said. Always the present company is excepted.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Parties outside are represented in this House and the hon. Minister has actually pointed out individual Members as having manufactured grievances. I refer to Sardar Hukam Singh's example. In his case, the hon. Minister actually said in a somewhat heated fashion that he has brought certain charges which looked like manufacturing of grievances. I also ask your ruling in regard to the point as to the use of this kind of expression 'manufacture'. It definitely carries an insinuation, against grievances which are given expression to by the Members of this House with, I hope, a full sense of responsibility, if it is described as 'manufactured'.

6 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I would only say is this.

Dr. Katju: It is only a light word.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as these matters are concerned, it is open to the Government to say when a particular point is placed before the House, that hon. Members are misinformed; raising them on the floor of the House without seeking sufficient clarification or making sufficient investigation creates a kind of disturbance in the mind of the people outside. The hon. Minister has got an emphasis of his own and he uses it. That is misunderstood. I do not think that there is anything in it.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friends know what I mean. My parting advice to them is.....

An Hon. Member: Why not all the parties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are the representatives of parties outside.

Dr. Katju: Let us have a sort of thick skin. You daily fling at us several expressions and you expect us to be absolutely indifferent to anything that may be said. Let my hon. friend the acting Leader of the Communist Group look at his own speeches. When I use one-tenth of what he says—I wish I were as eloquent as he—he rises in indignation and asks whether my expressions are parliamentary. What has it got to do with whipping up grievances?

Shri Nambiar: You said manufacturing.

Dr. Katju: Manufacturing grievances—don't you think it is a good industry?

Very well, Sir, let us finish this in an atmosphere of hilarity. I beg to commend this resolution to the approval of the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you will permit me to make an observation,

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

ve quite appreciate your remark when you said that the hon. Minister has a particular way of expressing his views. The trouble is they are reported literally outside and the impression goes abroad in the country—as it did happen in the case of an interjection by a Member on this side—and the results are sometimes not very happy. That is why we want the hon. Minister to choose his expressions with a little more circumspection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members on either side must be very careful about their expressions.

Dr. Rama Rao: Sir, I mentioned a number of cases. The hon. Minister said I could have gone to him and verified those things and that I was misinformed. He answered only two of them and in that he confirmed practically my statements.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has no right of reply.

Dr. Rama Rao: Then he must answer to my points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has answered as far as he can.

Dr. Rama Rao: In that case he must withdraw that statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody can be compelled to answer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister concluded his speech by saying 'in a spirit of hilarity I commend this resolution'. Things which happened in PEPSU are of a very serious character and we cannot take it in a spirit of hilarity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a fact that the PEPSU administration has been taken over by the Centre. Parliament has approved of it. Nobody claims that Parliament must pass a thing unanimously. It is passed by a majority.

When the resolution is before the House hon. Members are at liberty to bring certain matters to the notice of Government. But once the resolution is passed by the House, no impression should be sought to be created that they are in any way trying to disturb a decision of the House. The hon. Minister's point seems to be that there are parties outside which are raking up unnecessary grievances when there are none. That was what he was trying to explain.

An Hon. Member: What about genuine grievances?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Genuine grievances he is bound to attend to. In these circumstances let nothing be said which will vitiate the atmosphere. A kind of impression is sought to be created by some persons that they are more interested in the government of this country than Government themselves are. That is a charge that they want to refute. Are we to go on allowing expressions of this kind in the House? I would ask for moderation on both sides, so far as expressions are concerned. This seems to be a vicious circle—the earlier it is cut the better.

Dr. Rama Rao *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough has been asked and said. So long as Parliament continues these questions will continue to be asked.

I will now put the hon. Member's amendment to the vote of the House. So far as further amendment is concerned, no further amendment to this has been tabled. So, I am going to put it in the form in which it has been tabled. Once a Proclamation has been issued it comes for approval. A Proclamation stands on the same footing as an Ordinance issued when the House is not in session. In the one case any hon. Member may move a resolution that the House disapproves of the Ordinance. In this case the Government itself must bring forward a resolution for the House to approve the Proclamation or to continue the Proclamation. Barring

this there is no difference between a Proclamation and an Ordinance.

In this case it seems to be the practice either to approve or to reject for reasons which hon. Members may have. But there is no amendment to this. Where an Ordinance is issued and is followed up by a Bill, hon. Members can table amendments to the clauses of the Bill. On account of this essential difference I am not going to allow any further amendment: nor is there any amendment before me.

I shall now put the amendment of Dr. Rama Rao. If that is carried the original resolution will be substituted by the amended resolution. If that is not carried, I will place the original resolution for the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original resolution the following be substituted:

"That this House after considering the situation after the Proclamation issued by the President on the 4th March, 1953 under article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union and approved by resolutions passed by the House of the People and the Council of States on the 12th March, 1953 and the 26th March, 1953 respectively, is of opinion that elections to the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Legislature be held immediately."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 4th March, 1953, under article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union and approved by resolutions passed by the House of the People and the Council of States on the 12th March, 1953, and the 26th March, 1953, respectively."

Those who are for the resolution will say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who are against the resolution will say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Ayes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Ayes' will stand in their seats.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Noes' will stand in their seats.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Ayes' have it.

An Hon. Member: Division.

Shri Nambiar: There is so much of difference. They are in a minority, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have never hesitated to call a division if there is a chance of the hon. Members on this side ever reaching the number on the other side.

An Hon. Member: There is never any chance.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it your intention, Sir, that unless the number is equal there should be no division?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection. But hon. Members are not serious about the matter.

All right. The 'Noes' will please rise in their seats.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You may also take down the names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I need not take down the names. 'Noes' are 28.

Now the 'Ayes' may please rise in their seats. They are so many. The motion is carried.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You said, Sir, that the 'Noes' are twenty-eight. How many people support it? What is the number of 'Ayes'? Let us know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: More than twenty-eight support it.

An Hon. Member: What is the number?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not matter. So the motion is carried.

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no other business before the House. But I have been informed.. ..

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The next item in the agenda is the Coir Industry Bill, Sir.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Coir is still coiling.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Sir, I understand that Government has an intention of bringing forward two Bills, the Coir Industry Bill and the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Bill for being passed in this session. But I fear, Sir, that we are at a stage when I do not understand how Government can do so unless you decide, Sir, that the session is to be continued for a considerable period.

Actually, Sir, on the 2nd September we were given a Parliamentary Bulletin which said that the Business Advisory Committee were informed that the Government considered the Estate Duty Bill and the Estate Duty Rates Bill to be so important that they should be passed during the current session. And Government also told the Business Advisory Committee that the House had to find time for the Supplementary Demands for Grants and the resolution on PEPSU. That is all that we were vouchsafed by the Bulletin of 2nd September.

Now, at this stage I understand the Commerce and Industry Minister is here to pilot his Coir Industry Bill. This Bill is at a very early stage of the proceedings. I think only the consideration stage has started and only one Member on this side, as far as I remember, has spoken and is in possession of the House. I looked at the Bill. It seems quite a considerable measure and the Statement of Objects and Reasons suggests that, naturally, it would have to be discussed with a certain amount of carefulness, because the clause by clause consideration would take, very naturally, a great deal of time.

I see also from the text of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Bill that its objects are perhaps very laudable but extremely comprehensive, and it is very important for the Members of the House to express themselves on the different aspects of the administration of Rehabilitation Finance.

That being so I do not understand how Government can proceed with these measures—or any other which they might produce out of their hat—in the time at our disposal. As far as I can see, there is not any other time than the evening of the 18th. But I do not think by any stretch of expediency we could discuss these two Bills and dispose of them. I should say in fairness to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, whom I do not see here at this moment, that he talked to me about the possibility of these two Bills being taken up, and I had an impression, personally not knowing the texts of the Bills, that I told him I would not mind, if they were so important and so very beneficial to our people. But later I

had a discussion with those who had made a study of these two pieces of legislation, and we are absolutely positive that it is quite impossible to discuss these two measures in the time at our disposal, unless you decide, Sir, that the session is to be extended which, again, I think would be a very undesirable proceeding, because we have been given to understand very positively that we are not going to sit beyond the 18th.

That being so I do not understand how Government propose at this stage, and without reference to the Business Advisory Committee, to bring these two measures for consideration before the House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I can only state that this Bill is a part-heard Bill. It has been on the agenda almost from the beginning of the session. It has got the topmost place, bar 1. That is the unfortunate position! I think, Sir, hon. Members on the other side are also interested in this measure. The industry wants some help, and the Coir Board that would be set up under this measure would help the industry. But if those hon. Members are against it I do not want to press for it. (*Interruption*), I cannot say that the urgency is such and that I know more about it than the hon. Members opposite. But that is the feeling in the minds of hon. Members that this is a Bill which might be passed so that we may bring a Coir Board into being. I am entirely in the hands of the House. There is no question of my pressing my particular claim in regard to this Bill, because it is only a question of public interest and I consider that public interest demands that it should be passed. But if the House decides otherwise, I am prepared to abide by the decision of the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As far as this Bill is concerned, perhaps the merits of it might demand that we should push it through as quickly as possible. But we certainly object to this cavalier treatment of the House on the part of Government. There is a Business Advisory Committee which should have been informed. The bulletin was issued on the 2nd September. Fourteen days have passed. The Business Advisory Committee might have been called. At least representatives of the different Groups might have been called to your room, Sir, for a quarter of an hour, and we could have been told how this is so terribly important and ways and means could have been found. But at the fag end, two days before we are supposed to rise, we are told that this is very important and that we are standing in the way. As far as I am concerned, the Coir Industry Bill might become law in fifteen minutes' time. I do not mind. And I think many of us on this side also feel that there should be some legislation on these lines. But on principle it is important that Government should not be insensitive to the feelings of this House. At this rate if Government, merely depending on its enormous majority in this House, continues to behave like this it augurs very badly for the development of parliamentary democracy for which fulsome praise is expressed from time to time by the spokesmen of the Government.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We are also part of the House—it does not mean that only the hon. Member opposite.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East): Now that they have no objection to this Bill we may proceed with it, Sir.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): We do want a measure of this kind and I spoke to the Hon. Minister and tried to persuade him to find some time for it. But how can you rush it through like this? Look at the large number of amendments which have been tabled by the hon. Minister and his Deputy. We have to discuss this matter thoroughly. There must be some time set apart for this. Here, we were asked to come first for the one-hour discussion and then for

[Shri Punnoose]

hearing the reply of the hon. Minister Dr. Katju. Again, we are asked to take up the Coir Bill. I will be very happy if some time is set apart: not now. It cannot be taken up like this. I strongly oppose this suggestion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I suggest, Sir, that the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Bill cannot be allowed to be just brushed aside. Various allegations have been made on the floor of the House. The matter has to be thoroughly discussed and gone into. How do you expect that we will be able to put this across in two or three hours? I cannot understand that.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): May I submit a word, Sir? Tomorrow we have the foreign affairs debate. If we can conveniently find time after four o'clock and sit from four to seven, we can finish.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have got one hour on the 18th also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is not possible; this is a very serious matter.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): If it is so important; the House can sit on Sunday or Monday or Tuesday.

Shri K. K. Basu: Let us have a whole night Session.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should there be a discussion of this matter by every hon. Member? What is this? Is there no end to this kind of discussion?

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): They have given expression to their views. Are we not entitled to express our views on this matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered for all.

What about the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Bill?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): Sir, this is a very important Bill. If it could be passed in this session, it will be better for all the refugees who have applied for loans. We are entirely in the hands of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as these two matters are concerned, it is rather embarrassing to the House and to me. Again and again I have been asked by the Members of the Opposition whether we are going to sit beyond the 18th, and even when the Leader of the House was here, on the Government's side they did not say anything. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs told me that there would not be any sitting beyond the 18th. That was the assurance If the Government wants, I am bound to sit; I am willing to sit; I have absolutely no objection. The House has been sitting both in the morning and in the evening. All Factory laws have been thrown to the winds. We sit five hours in the morning and 3½ hours in he evening. So much of work is being done. If the Government wanted to get through this business, they must have told me. I would have certainly made arrangements. If we had made up our mind to sit till seven o'clock, it would have been another matter. These things could have been arranged. We come prepared with a particular time table. What is the proposal of the Government now? They say it may be taken up at four o'clock on the 18th and finished on the 18th. Am I to rush the Coir Bill and Rehabilitation Finance Administration Bill through on the last day? In these circumstances, I am exceedingly sorry. I am willing to sit quite a number of days. The Government must make up their mind from time to time as to which Bills they want to get through in this session. The Coir Bill is, no doubt,

part-heard. If they had told me a few days earlier, I would have persuaded the House to sit for longer hours and finish it. In these circumstances, I am exceedingly sorry. I feel that the general sense of the House is that these Bills need not be taken up now. The hon. Ministers also have left it to the House. There does not seem to be any urgency. Therefore, this will not be included in the agenda for the last day at four o'clock.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 17th September, 1953.